

Formal notice expected on closing Beirut liaison office

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
and agencies

Israel has received no formal notification from Lebanon that it must close down its diplomatic mission in Beirut, near Beirut, informed sources said last night.

But there is a feeling here that such notification could well be imminent.

The sources, therefore, tended to take seriously Lebanese media reports last night that the Lebanese defence minister had demanded that Israel remove its personnel.

In Beirut, official and private radio stations announced that Defence Minister Adel Oseiran ordered the office closed in a letter he handed to Col. Fawzi Abu Farhat, the head of the Lebanese liaison team, who in turn delivered it

to the Israeli liaison officers. The announcement did not say exactly when the letter was delivered.

"Yes, they have requested it," said an Israeli official when contacted at the office by telephone. He refused to give his name or elaborate on what the office employees plan to do. "I am sorry. I have no more to say. No comment," he said.

The office was set up last year under the U.S.-brokered troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Signed on May 17, 1983, it was scrapped by Lebanese President Amin Jemayel last March 5.

The liaison office is located in an area controlled by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, which advocates close ties with Israel. But its commander, Fadi Frem, said in a recent interview that his militia would not block a Lebanese decision

to close the office.

"The office has no legal status following cancellation of the May 17 accord," said the announcement broadcast by the radio. It added that Oseiran had briefed the Lebanese cabinet yesterday morning on his plans regarding the office.

Prime Minister Rashid Karamah last month said he was ordering the office closed, but Israel said it would keep it open until it received an official request for its closure from the Lebanese government.

In Jerusalem, Israeli sources said that while they were not surprised by the closure move, they were concerned about how contacts would continue between Israel and the various parties in Lebanon. These contacts are important, they said, in the context of Israel's efforts to disengage itself in the south.



Justice Gavriel Bach, chairman of the Central Elections Committee, visits the committee's headquarters in the Knesset yesterday. Seen left to right: committee director Menahem Terko, Bach, Alignment committee member MK Yehuda Hashai and Simba Shandy, head of planning and control.

IDF soldier is killed near Tyre

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — A 20-year-old Israeli soldier, Samal Amir Sinai, was killed on Tuesday night when his post near Tyre was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade. Sinai was buried yesterday afternoon in Haifa's military cemetery.

The attack occurred in an area containing many orchards, irrigation canals and back roads between villages and the orchards. The coastal highway there is controlled by hills to the east.

The attackers, who managed to dig in on one of the hills, fired at the IDF post on a nearby roof top. The shock wave caused the roof to collapse, but none of the other soldiers there was wounded.

In another incident, a roadside bomb exploded as an IDF patrol passed near Ansariya, near the Zaharani River. There were no casualties. Several such attempted attacks on Israeli soldiers have occurred in the area this week.

Merchants in Sidon closed their shops yesterday after a call for a general strike by Shi'a clerics in Beirut in protest against the expulsion by the IDF of Mohammed Amin, a Sidon religious leader who was suspected of inciting residents against the Israeli soldiers. In Tyre and Nabatiya, the strike was only partially effective.

Beirut renews Iran ties after 8 months

BEIRUT (Reuters). — The Lebanese government yesterday decided to restore diplomatic relations with Iran after an eight-month break.

Beirut Radio said the decision was taken at a meeting of Prime Minister Rashid Karamah's Syrian-backed "national unity" cabinet. Government sources later confirmed the report.

The government of former prime minister Shafik Wazzan decided last November 23 to close down the Iranian Embassy in Beirut. Two days later, it ordered Iran's diplomats to leave.

Labour's election-day push to include flights to Eilat

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Alignment has rented two light planes as part of the massive campaign it is planning to bring out the voters next Monday. The planes will transport Eilat residents who happen to be in the north of the country back to the polling stations at which they are registered.

Alignment activists will also man an information booth at Ben-Gurion Airport for the benefit of incoming sympathizers, and passengers who intend leaving the country on election day will be offered transport to the airport after they have voted.

With four days left until the elections, Alignment officials are optimistic that their campaign will bear fruit. But they caution that effective organization on election day is crucial, and could be worth several seats.

"We feel confident that we will emerge with the most seats after the elections," said Alignment information chief Nahum Fassa yesterday. "The task now is to ensure that the Alignment will be able to form a suitable and effective government."

With that in mind, the Alignment's dominant theme in the last

few days of the campaign is a call to voters not to dilute the opposition's strength by voting for small parties.

The Alignment expects to reach over 500,000 voters during the final week of campaigning. Some 1,600 events will be held this week, including 55 large outdoor rallies and over 1,000 meetings in private homes.

Today has been designated Tel Aviv Day, and Knesset members and activists will be out in force for street events, "happenings," and visits to factories, old-age homes and the like. The day's events will end with a rally in Atarim Square, during which many of the country's leading artists are scheduled to express solidarity with the Alignment.

The party has cancelled the large rally planned for Kikar Malchei Yisrael — for financial and tactical reasons, according to Fassa. Instead dozens of smaller rallies will be held throughout the country.

With only two nights of TV viewing left, the Alignment is winding up its TV campaign with summaries of the themes it has presented over the past few weeks. Party sources say that the party is "not unduly worried" by the prospect of former

Likud's final TA rally sets thousands cheering

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Kikar Malchei Yisrael here was last night filled with tens of thousands of Likud supporters waving banners and flags, cheering their leaders and booing the opposition in their main rally before next Monday's Knesset elections.

There were conflicting estimates over how many people actually showed up. A police officer told *The Jerusalem Post* he believed there were 50,000 people but Mayor Shlomo Lahat, who acted as master of ceremonies, said there were 80,000 to 100,000.

Many were bused in from as far as Mizpe Ramon and Carmiel. Buses were parked near the Tel Aviv Museum and after the rally many people marched down Ibn Gvirol street with their banners to the buses.

But the most popular person appeared to be the absent former prime minister Menachem Begin. Chanting "Begin, Begin", the crowd applauded whenever his name was mentioned.

Among the incumbent Likud leaders, David Levy and Ariel Sharon were clearly the most popular here last night. The crowd cheered them at length, waved hands, threw papers into the air when they arrived at the dais and shouted "Arik, King of Israel," and sometimes "David, King of Israel."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's message was directed at the supporters of Tehiya and other small parties although he mentioned none by name. "Anyone who denies his vote to the Likud strengthens the Alignment," Shamir declared. He also reiterated his call for a national unity government.

Shamir: 'Possibility exists' Begin will appear for Likud

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Shamir said that "the possibility exists" that former prime minister Menachem Begin will still participate in the Likud election campaign; however, he (Shamir) was not dealing with it personally.

The prime minister made the comment in a special pre-election interview for *The Jerusalem Post*. The full interview will appear in tomorrow's magazine alongside an interview with Alignment leader Shimon Peres.

"I've known Mr. Begin a long time," Shamir noted. "It depends on him. If he wants to participate and sees fit to do so — then he'll do so."

Sarah Honig adds: Begin will today make a definite announcement about whether he intends to make a TV or radio appeal on behalf of the Likud. *The Post* learned last night from sources close to the former

prime minister.

The sources denied that a videotape of his message had already been recorded on Tuesday. They added that no such taping is at all likely before mid-afternoon today and it would not be screened before Saturday night, the last occasion which the parties' TV election spots can be telecast.

But the mood among sources close to Begin and among Likud campaign workers continued to be optimistic that he will in the end record a message for his party. Another possibility is a written appeal from Begin to the voters.

Begin himself told Army Radio yesterday that he will give his final answer in the very near future, and that until he does so there is no change from his earlier declarations that he is weighing the question. He too denied that he has been visited by a film crew and that his message is already on tape.

Lebanese government discusses extending its sovereignty

BEIRUT (AP). — Lebanon's national coalition cabinet met yesterday to discuss the next step in its drive to restore government sovereignty across the nation following the successful deployment of Lebanese Army troops in Beirut.

The half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet also reviewed the security situation in Beirut following the first cease-fire violation along the city's "green line" on Tuesday night.

As the cabinet went into session at mid-morning, army officers inspected the southern sector of the city's demarcation line where Christian and Muslim militiamen exchanged rifle fire and rocket-propelled grenades in a 30-minute clash just before midnight. The clash, the first since 9,000 Lebanese

Army troops deployed in Beirut on July 4, left no reported casualties. Police said the two sides accused each other of violating the cease-fire agreement by trying to re-establish sniper positions on the green line.

President Amin Jemayel, who chaired the cabinet meeting at his palace in suburban Ba'abda, told the ministers that "any security hitches that emerge must be dealt with immediately to avoid repercussions."

He said that he had instructed the six-man military council which heads the Lebanese Army to lay down a detailed plan for the army's deployment in the Shouf and Aley mountains, east of Beirut. The Druse-held central mountain range was the scene of the heaviest civil war fighting during the past year.

Crew of Lebanese ship held Terror attack by sea aborted, IDF reveals

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Four heavily armed men in a rubber dinghy off Israel's coast cancelled a planned terror attack on Tel Aviv last month for still unknown reasons, the army disclosed yesterday. Eight crew members of the ship which dropped them off were arrested several days ago for questioning after being intercepted in the Mediterranean off northern Lebanon by the navy.

Interviewed by Israel Television last night, the captain of the 750-ton Ulah admitted that he had dropped off four men armed with weapons and explosives some 40 to 50 miles off the Israeli coast last June 21. The men sailed for Tel Aviv in a rubber dinghy and a fifth armed man remained on board until the ship reached the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli on June 24.

The army spokesman announced that the terrorist squad for unknown reasons aborted its mission and returned to Tripoli. The spokesman said they were members of Yasser Arafat's arm of Fatah and that "the detailed planning and instructions for this entire operation were under the direct auspices of the most senior echelons of the PLO."

The Ulah was diverted to Israel waters late last week, three weeks after a Beirut-bound ferry, the Ali-

sur Blanco, was brought into Haifa and nine passengers detained. Two, a brother and a sister, remain in Israeli custody. The two diversions and an aerial attack on Palm Island off the north Lebanese coast, the army explained, were all part of an overall security effort to prevent an attack by sea inside Israel.

Responsible defence sources said last night that the two diversions do not indicate a change in policy. It remains Israel's policy to pre-empt terror, and recent actions should be seen in that context, they said. No explanation was forthcoming as to why news of the Ulah's diversion was suppressed for several days, but defence officials claimed that "there was security justification for doing so."

The eight crew members of the Ulah being held, besides the Syrian captain, include three other Syrian nationals, two Lebanese and two Egyptians. The four armed men who sailed in the dinghy are not in Israeli custody.

According to the captain, five armed men boarded his ship — which flies the Lebanese flag — and demanded that he transport them to a point off the Israeli coast. He said that three of the five were Lebanese, the other two Palestinians.

He received no money for his services, he said, but complied out of fear. "What are you supposed to say

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

MDA may seek volunteers to replace striking workers

By DVORA BEN SHAUL and
LORRA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The Magen David Adom emergency medical service might appeal to the public for volunteer ambulance drivers, nurses, doctors and paramedics to staff MDA stations, MDA spokesman Moshe Dayan said last night.

Such an appeal would be made if negotiations are not started between MDA management and workers, who are on a three-day "organized vacation."

With the workers saying they will return to work if talks start, and management saying they won't start talks until the employees get back on the job, the two sides seem deadlocked.

The Health Ministry yesterday afternoon issued back-to-work orders to more than half of the 1,500

striking MDA workers, but it was extremely doubtful last night whether more than a few of the orders would actually be served.

Health Ministry sources and MDA spokesmen said that since the workers had declared an "organized vacation" instead of a strike, many of them had left their homes for the beach and for other destinations. The workers considered the distinction important since they had neither declared a labour dispute nor observed a two-week warning period.

The national chairman of the MDA works committee, Eli Ben-Kussous, of Dimona, yesterday called a meeting of the works committee in Beersheba. After three hours of talks, the committee decided to inform MDA executive chairman Dov Frankel that they would meet

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

'Wanted' posters for fugitive suspects

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Wanted" notices were put up yesterday in post offices and other public places for Ira Rappaport and Yossi Indor in connection with the Jewish terrorist case. Arrest warrants for the two were issued on June 28.

Rappaport, of Shilo, and Indor, of Ofra, two West Bank settlements, have long been considered suspects. But only at the end of June, two months after the arrest of the 27 other alleged terrorists, did the police issue warrants for them.

Indor is thought to be in hiding in

Israel. His brother Meir has been serving as spokesman for an ad hoc committee for the prisoners, which comprises several leading members of Gush Emunim but has been officially disowned by the organization.

Rappaport is believed to be in the U.S., where he had been working as an emissary for Gush Emunim. One of the links between the two men is the Gush immigration effort: both Indor brothers, Rappaport and several other people affiliated with the settlement movement have been deeply involved in such work for the past several years.

Police sources last night confirmed that "from informal contacts at the beginning, things have become more official," concerning requests that the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation help them find Rappaport. Inside Israel, no manhunt is planned yet for Indor, but the wanted posters, police believe, may help them find the fugitive.

According to the posters, the two men are wanted on suspicion of belonging to a terror organization.

Meir Indor has denied having any contact recently with his missing brother.

Bank Leumi branches will strike today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The northern area branches of Bank Leumi — from Hadera to the Lebanese border — will be struck today, as sanctions in the bank move into their fifth day. Customers of affected branches are advised to use the services of Union Bank and other members of the Leumi group, as well as the Caspomat machines.

Contacts between management and the staff committee are continuing and there is hope that the dispute may be resolved soon.

Settlers get Samaria site, second ceremony postponed

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

YITZHAR. — The army yesterday turned this West Bank military outpost southeast of Nablus over to civilian settlers in the second of three such ceremonies planned in the administered territories before election day. But a plan to dedicate another settlement south of here yesterday was quietly dropped as preparations were not completed.

Yesterday evening's ceremony brought to three the number of West Bank sites populated by civilians since Sunday, Hagai, south of Hebron is to be dedicated tomorrow, and the authorities are planning to top this wave next Sunday — election eve — with the dedication of three settlements in the Gaza Strip.

The National Religious Party is planning yet another ceremony at Peduel in Samaria on Sunday.

The group which took over Yitzhah, on a hilltop southeast of Nablus, was formed only one month ago. It comprises people who approached Gush Emunim's settlement movement Amarna with requests to move to the West Bank.

But the settlers are in for difficult times. Only five families are to live there in the first stage, and more are scheduled to join only after additional buildings are brought in. The group's organizer said. There will be only a few job openings — for a secretary and a kindergarten teacher, for example — so most of the residents will have to travel elsewhere to work.

But Yitzhah is far more developed than Givat Levona, north of Shilo. Early this week, a World Zionist Organization settlement department spokesman said a dedication cere-

mony would be held there yesterday, but the site was nowhere near ready in time.

Nevertheless, the overall impression from this week's settlement drive is that some fast work is being done to move civilians in by election day. At Adam, on Sunday, settlers who had waited for more than a year found the area prepared for them in a fortnight. At Asfar, yeshiva students who had waited for two years were told — after election day was set — that they would move in before July 23.

THE END IS NEAR!

Only a few hours left... to place your classified advertisement for tomorrow's *Halukah* *Hehadash*. Just take your ad to any advertising agency, or to an office of Ma'ariv or Ha'aretz (or call 03-439380) and it will run in Hebrew in those papers. Hand it in early enough to make sure it reaches the office of *Halukah* *Hehadash* before 4 p.m. and your ad will also appear in English in *The Jerusalem Post*. Beat that deadline!

EDDIE'S

The weather at major Swissair destinations

18.7.84

	MIN.	MAX.	WIND	CLD.
AMSTERDAM	10	18	18	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	17	18	Cloudy
BRUXELLES	11	17	17	Cloudy
CHAMBERS	17	25	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	22	17	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	22	17	Cloudy
GÖTTINGEN	10	21	17	Cloudy
HAMBURG	14	21	17	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	34	18	Clear
JERUSALEM	18	28	18	Clear
LONDON	11	22	17	Cloudy
MADRID	18	24	18	Clear
MONTREAL	12	22	17	Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	28	18	Cloudy
PARIS	12	22	17	Cloudy
PRAGUE	11	22	17	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	16	28	18	Clear
SARAJEVO	18	24	18	Clear
STOCKHOLM	14	21	17	Cloudy
TOKYO	27	32	18	Clear
TORONTO	12	22	17	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	21	17	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	21	17	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.
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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min.	Today's Max.
Jerusalem	72	24	32
Golan	72	24	32
Nahariya	72	24	32
Safed	72	24	32
Tiberias	72	24	32
Nazareth	72	24	32
Atula	72	24	32
Shimon	72	24	32
Tel Aviv	72	24	32
Be'er Sheva	72	24	32
Eilat	72	24	32

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Ambassador of Costa Rica and Mrs. Eduardo Jenkins yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science, and were hosted by its president, Prof. Michael Sela, and the director of special affairs, Mr. David Moushine.

Yahad leader Ezer Weizman will address a Rotary club women's luncheon at the Tel Aviv Hilton at 1.15 p.m. today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Israel Singer, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, for consultations and meeting of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture.

Television promises instant vote results

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Israel Television will begin presenting election statistical analysis about half an hour after the polling stations close at 10 p.m. on Monday.

A small home computer in the broadcasting studio will be connected to the main frame computer of the government's central data processing facility to receive early ballot counts, and it will also compute the results of TV's exit poll to be conducted among voters at several dozen selected stations throughout the country.

WOLFSON. — Five new out-patient clinics in the name of Britain's Wolfson family have been dedicated at the Edith Wolfson Hospital in Holon. The clinics were built with funds donated by the Wolfson Foundation.

ETHNIC. — The Jerusalem Prize for Ethnic Tradition has been awarded to Aviva Lancet-Muller for her contribution to understanding the traditions of the various ethnic groups in Israel, including the organization of exhibitions on the Bokharan and Moroccan Jewish communities.

Courage to Compromise

The Progressive List for Peace is a unique attempt, the first of its kind, to create a joint Jewish-Arab political force, rooted in all of Israeli society, in both the Jewish and Arab populace, independent of all local, regional and international establishments, presenting sixty Jewish and Arab candidates — the national camp of both nations.

In the sixties, Muhammad Meari, who heads the list, was a member of El Ard. At the same time, Mati Peled, the list's no. 2 candidate, was a general in the I.D.F. and a member of the General Staff.

Two biographies — together, one programme. One programme which is our hope. Our only hope.

We are struggling for the realization of a historic compromise between the Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews, the only compromise acceptable to both Jews and Arabs, with the Green Line of June 4, 1967 as a jointly acceptable international border between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine.

The majority of the Palestinian citizens of Israel support this compromise, as all opinion polls attest.

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HOME NEWS

Moslems ired by halt to work on Jaffa mosque

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The country's Moslems will hold mass demonstrations soon if the government does not keep its promise to renovate the Hassan Bek Mosque in Jaffa. Wafiq (Moslem trust) chairman Abed Kabub warned here yesterday.

Local Arabs, already angry that work on the mosque has come to a halt in recent months, are further infuriated by the government's apparent breach of a promise to return the mosque to the Wafiq. He added, Kabub disclosed plans to convene a Moslem congress if the situation is not soon rectified.

Kabub told reporters that after the mosque's turret collapsed two winters ago, representatives of the Interior and Religious Affairs Ministries promised, at a ceremony held at the mosque, government financing of its renovation. Hassan Bek would then be handed back to the Wafiq, they vowed.

A few months ago, renovation of

the mosque began, only to cease a few weeks later, when the contractor who won the tender to do the job stopped getting paid by the Religious Affairs Ministry. Kabub told reporters that the ministry owes the contractor IS20 million.

He said he was told this week by Benjamin Gur-Arye, the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, and by Religious Affairs Ministry officials that the Hassan Bek Mosque "will never be returned to the Arabs. We will only allow them to pray in it," they reportedly added.

Kabub said that if the country's Moslems were allowed to renovate the mosque themselves, they could raise the necessary \$100,000 and finish the work in six months. Gur-Arye told him the renovations would take at least another four years, he said.

"I don't believe that they will finish the work in four years, or that they intend to ever renovate the Hassan Bek Mosque," Kabub concluded.

ELECTIONS

IDF ready for soldiers' vote

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — The army's Northern Command has completed preparations for next week's election, in which Israeli soldiers stationed in Lebanon are eligible to take part.

The command's territory has been divided into nine districts, each supervised by a special election officer, and soldiers in Lebanon will vote in three types of balloting stations: Polling booths will be set up at large outposts, mobile stations will call on smaller outposts, and a special arrangement has been made for especially hard-to-reach locations.

Soldiers in Israel will have to pro-

duce both their IDF cards and service ID cards to vote. But in Lebanon, where some soldiers are forbidden to carry these documents for security reasons, the mandatory military inoculation cards used in case of capture by the enemy will be sufficient.

Soldiers hospitalized in various institutions will also be able to vote at military polling stations. Foreign Ministry employees stationed in Beirut will also be able to vote, unlike their counterparts in other countries outside Israel.

Party propaganda is forbidden in Lebanon, and all civilian cars which cross from Israel are required to remove any stickers.

Religious weekly poll sees Shas success

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Sephardi Tora Guardians, Shas, will win three or more Knesset seats in the coming election, whereas the Tami party of Aharon Abuhatzira may not win a single seat. These are the most startling conclusions of a comprehensive public opinion poll, conducted by the religious weekly, *Ezer Shabbat*, to be published tomorrow.

The poll included 5,570 respondents in 23 religious neighbourhoods

and communities around the country. Shas leads the religious camp, closely followed by Rabbi Haim Druckman's Morasha with three seats and Agudat Yisrael also with three.

The National Religious Party will be reduced to two or three seats. The poll indicates that the total vote of the religious camp will be 12 to 13 seats, which is the same as in the 1981 election.

14,000 policemen on special duty

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 14,000 policemen, border policemen and Civil Defence personnel will be on special duty at polling stations during next Monday's elections. Police Inspector-General Arye Itzhan disclosed yesterday.

Itzhan, who met with Central Elections Committee chairman Justice Gavriel Bach, was praised by the committee for the "excellent work by the police command" in maintaining order at political rallies all over the country so far.

As of yesterday, 174 criminal files had been opened. In these, 34 suspected violators of the Election Law have already been charged and 14 cases have been brought to court.

On Sunday evening, 140 special

election information centres will open in post offices throughout the country, where citizens who are not sure about their polling stations may get that information. The centres will operate from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Sunday and from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m. on election day.

The computerized voters cards mailed to citizens about a month ago are not needed for voting. Central Elections Committee Director-General Menahem Tarlo told *The Jerusalem Post*. The only document a vote must bring along to his polling station is his ID card.

Tarlo believes that the IS815m. allocated for election costs by the Knesset Finance Committee last February will probably have to be doubled in view of the rise in prices since then.

Geula Cohen: Won't sit with Weizman

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tehiya MK Geula Cohen yesterday gave a hint of the difficulties which the Likud might encounter if it emerges from polling day in a position to form a government.

She told an election meeting that

her party would not join a coalition under the Likud, if that party seeks to include Ezer Weizman's Yahad list.

Cohen stressed that "under no circumstance" would her party serve in the same coalition with Weizman, "as his ideas are taken from Peace Now."

Cohen's statement comes in the wake of rumours that the Likud has already approached Weizman in an attempt to forge some sort of a pre-election deal with him. These rumours were denied by both parties.

However, if Weizman participation in a Likud coalition is made impossible, it could be a severe problem for the Likud coalition as all polls show Tehiya increasing in strength. Cohen said her party "always has another alternative since we can serve in the opposition."

In contrast to Cohen's stand, Tami leader Aharon Uzan told a party meeting yesterday that Tami would join a Likud coalition or "a coalition with anyone else, as we have nothing to look for in opposition and see no point in sitting there."

Matzad names choice for cabinet post

Jerusalem Post Reporter

If Morasha is offered a cabinet post in the next government, it will go to Yosef ("Yoske") Shapira, chairman of the Matzad executive, the executive decided on Tuesday night.

The action was taken to scotch the "vicious rumours" that Shapira had been pushed aside when the Morasha (Poalei Agudat Yisrael-Matzad) list was put together, according to Morasha spokesman Yitzhak Hildesheimer.

Shapira was secretary general of World Bnei Akiva for 10 years and then head of Youth Aliya, until he quit the National Religious Party to form Matzad with Rabbi Haim Druckman.



Shulamit Shamir, wife of the prime minister, greets Ethiopian immigrants yesterday in Kiryat Gat. A Jewish Agency source said yesterday that one-fourth of Ethiopian Jewry has emigrated to Israel over the last several years. (Israel Sun)

TV journalists rebuked on Baruch case

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The board of directors of the Israel Broadcasting Authority yesterday rebuked television journalists for their treatment of the case of Finance Ministry Director-General Nissim Baruch.

The rebuke came in the wake of what the board considered to be a biased television report on the bonuses paid to Baruch for his role in the sale of the Rassco construction

company.

IBA Director-General Uri Porat said that Tel Aviv lawyer Yehuda Ressler, who appeared on TV to give a legal comment on the case, overstepped himself to the extent of "creating the atmosphere of a kangaroo court." The following day, a legal opinion opposite from Ressler's was heard on Kol Israel.

After the television item, IBA chairman Micha Yonon expressed

surprise that Ressler, who had last month lost a petition on behalf of IBA journalists in the Supreme Court, had been called upon so soon afterwards to demonstrate his legal expertise in a television news programme.

Porat and Yonon believe that legal opinions should be sought from retired justices of the Supreme Court, former state comptrollers and professors of law, not practising advocates.

Strikes loom in Civil Service, Defence Ministry, agriculture

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Civil Service Commission workers decided yesterday to take industrial action, over their dispute with Civil Service Commissioner Avraham Natan. The workers did not specify what steps they will take.

Civil Servants Union secretary Reuven Ben-Ami, who yesterday approved the workers' request for industrial action over "distortions" in their conditions, said that it was the first time since the founding of the state that a dispute had broken out between the commissioner and the commission's employees. He added that attempts to mediate between the two sides had been unsuccessful.

The secretariat of the Defence Ministry workers committee yesterday asked their Clerks Union to approve a labour dispute in the Defence Ministry. But Clerks Union

secretary Eliahu Reiff said that he would attempt to solve the dispute without a labour dispute being declared, out of concern for the country's security.

The Agricultural Workers Union yesterday demanded that the Private Farmers Federation sign the new private sector wage agreement by tomorrow. The workers warned that they will take industrial action against employers who fail to pay the wage increase specified in the agreement.

The agreement was signed between the Histadrut and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, representing the private sector employers, earlier this week. The farmers refused to sign, saying that they cannot afford to pay the nine per cent wage hike specified in the agreement.

Another fire rages in Mt. Carmel forest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A huge forest and brush fire was burning last night on the slopes of Mount Carmel near Kerem Habatal, south of Haifa.

Light planes loaded with water flew non-stop sorties over the blaze to try and douse the flames. They were called in because fire engines were unable to reach the site due to the terrain.

Several fire engines stood by at nearby Moshav Habonim, which has a small landing strip, reloading the planes with water.

Officials believe that the blaze, which broke out in the afternoon, was caused by embers from a previous fire setting other trees and bushes alight. Last Saturday's fire in the same area destroyed some 300 dunams of natural forest.

The Hadera fire station dispatched 10 vehicles to the scene.

At the same time, crews also had to deal with a forest fire near Moshav Talmat Elazar, and another blaze involving bales of straw near the village of Baka, 11 kilometres from Hadera.

American Jewish leaders question emissary criteria

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Most American Jewish leaders surveyed recently value the presence of aliyah emissaries in their communities, but they believe that Americans trained in Israel could do the job just as well as or better than Israelis sent by the World Zionist Organization.

The poll was conducted by Information Associates in New Haven, Connecticut, for the American Section of the WZO. One hundred and sixty-seven persons were queried, 21 per cent of them national lay leaders, six per cent national organization professionals, 45 per cent community lay leaders and 28 per cent local community professionals. The respondents said they were very familiar with the WZO departmental programmes that send emissaries of various types to the U.S.

Seventy per cent of those questioned disagreed with the statement: "We do not need an aliyah shlichah." Twenty-two per cent agreed with the statement. However, when asked how effective Israeli emissaries are, only seven per cent said they were "very important" in promoting aliyah and 31 per cent said they were "not too important."

Two thirds of those asked agreed that the emissary serves mainly as a

resource for those already interested in Israel rather than as a catalyst getting new people involved in Israel-related activities.

Most of those questioned believed that Americans trained in Israel could effectively replace WZO emissaries, but Foreign Ministry staffers would be ill-equipped to provide the same services.

Asked to rate the qualities of emissaries that are most important to the American Jewish community, at the top of the list were: working well with lay leaders, the ability to organize programmes, a good command of English, and knowing Jewish traditions. But while emissaries in the U.S. got good marks for being well-educated and knowing about Middle East politics, they received only a 50 to 64 per cent rating on the aforementioned qualities.

The poll is being discussed by the WZO Executive.

DIASPORA. — More than 100 teachers, principals and Jewish education bureau heads from 12 countries have begun their studies in the Summer Institute of the Melton Centre for Jewish Education in the Diaspora of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Yad Harav Herzog MEMORIAL MEETING

To mark the 25th Yahrzeit of

Hagaon Harav

Yitzhak Aizik Halevi Herzog זצ"ל

Chief Rabbi of Israel

Addresses:
Mr. Chaim Herzog — President of Israel
Hagaon Harav Avraham Shapira — Chief Rabbi of Israel
Hagaon Harav Yitzhak Koltitz — Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem
Dr. Zerah Warhaftig — former Minister of Religious Affairs

Chairman
Harav Yehoshua Hutner — Director of Yad Harav Herzog
The meeting will be held today, Thursday, 19 Tamuz, 5744 (July 19, 1984) at 5:00 p.m. at Yad Harav Herzog, Bayit Vegen, facing Mt. Herzl, Jerusalem (entrance through the Municipal Garden).

TERROR

(Continued from Page One)

to five armed men?" he asked television interviewer Ehud Ya'ari.

He claimed to have dropped off the four, who left after an argument with the fifth man. He refused to join them and continued on to Tripoli.

The Israel Navy has been active for some time now regarding a potential attack from the sea. Some of the country's worst terror attacks — the 1975 Savoy Hotel capture, the 1978 Coastal Road massacre and the 1979 attack on Nahariya — all involved sea landings, and in most of these cases, the terrorists made their way to the Israeli shore in hard-to-detect rubber dinghies, let off from mother ships at sea.

Israel has been known to randomly board and search ships at sea, but the Alisar Blanco was the first ship forced to dock at an Israeli harbour.

MDA STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

with him as soon as it was clear that management was prepared to consider the workers' demands.

Ben-Kuassous said that as soon as negotiations start, the MDA workers will go back to work. Management has made it clear that it will not negotiate as long as the MDA workers are on their organized vacation.

Representatives of the MDA works committee walked out of a meeting on Tuesday night after the employers refused their demands. The MDA workers, whose wages are mostly linked to those of workers in municipal and local services, are demanding a national pay scale with salaries brought in line with those paid to Health Ministry and other hospital personnel.

Yesterday most of the country's MDA facilities were closed. In Jerusalem and Ashdod doctors and young women on national service kept the facilities open.

Patients arrived at hospitals in taxis and private vehicles yesterday and the country's more than 60 private ambulances were kept busy.

MDA blood banks were closed yesterday and the Health Ministry asked blood donors to go directly to hospitals, while most hospitals cancelled elective surgery due to the uncertainty of blood supplies.

ELECTION DAY PUSH

(Continued from Page One)

prime minister Menachem Begin appearing for the Likud at the last moment, and no contingency plans have been made to counter such an appearance.

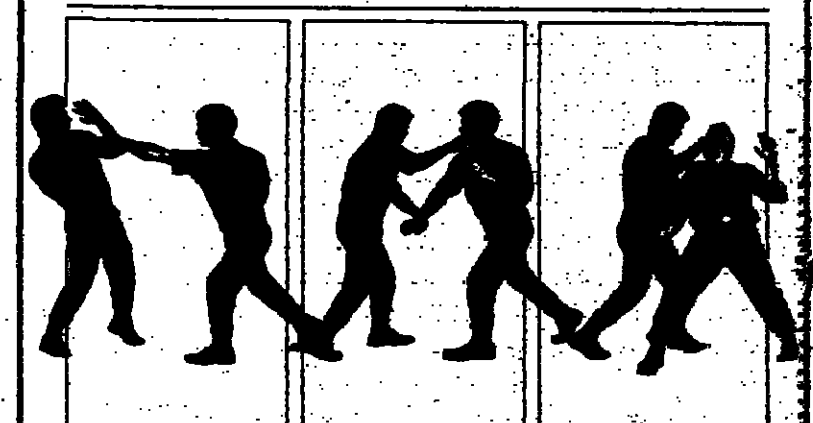
On election day itself the Alignment is expecting to mobilize some 150,000 activists and volunteers and up to 25,000 vehicles to transport voters to the polling booths. As usual, kibbutzim will be playing a dominant role, contributing some 15,000 workers and 2,800 vehicles.

Campaign organization director Gideon Gazit said yesterday that the party has received information that Likud supporters intend disturbing the kibbutz mobilization efforts. The information has been passed on to the police and calls have been issued through the media for a peaceful end to the campaign, he said.

The party hopes to have between 30 and 50 members at each polling station. Specially packaged cartons of orange juice will be on hand for the benefit of thirsty voters and workers. Sources estimate the total cost of the election day effort at some IS400 million.

FIGHTING FIT

by Col. David Ben-Asher
translated by Miriam Schlesinger



Because the "typical" Israeli soldier can be anyone from an eighteen-year-old student to a sedentary executive of fifty, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) created a program of physical fitness and self-defense suitable for everyone. **FIGHTING FIT** is based on the IDF's official manual. It is an instruction guide to fitness and self-defense, for men and women, complete with illustrations and photographs. **FIGHTING FIT** was written by the former head of combat fitness in the IDF. Published by Perigee Books, 220 pages, softcover.

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HOME NEWS

POST POLL ANALYSIS/Hanoch and Rafi Smith TV election ads have little effect on voters

Elections in Israel are a great extravaganza. Millions of dollars are poured by parties into filling newspapers with huge ads, conducting nightly shows on television featuring jingles, songs, comedians and satirists, stuffing letter boxes. And to what avail? Is all this expenditure justified? Does it bring votes?

The latest Smith Research Centre poll looked into certain aspects of this subject and some of the results are quite striking and informative. It should be noted that the poll was conducted between July 8 and 10, ending on the night of the Peres-Shamir "debate."

First, the sample of 1,200 Jews was asked: "Up to now, to what extent do you feel the election broadcasts on television have influenced your decision for whom to vote?"

Didn't look at or pay attention to the television 11%
Television had no influence whatsoever 63%
Strengthened my support for preferred party 18%
Weakened my support for a favoured party 1%
Caused me to change party preferences 1%
Helped me decide who to vote for 3%
No opinion 3%

To an overwhelming extent people who viewed the television did not feel influenced at all by what they

were viewing. Of course media people will argue that they were influencing people subconsciously without their knowledge. This could be true or false. But the data indicate strongly that people are not being moved by argument to new positions. The best that can be said is that the convinced may be further convinced.

In this particular battle, the Likud supporters are leading the Alignment supporters, for 31 per cent of Likud supporters felt their connection strengthened by the TV to only 19 per cent of Alignment supporters. But as for capturing supporters from the other party, both parties drew near blanks.

Nor was the public pleased by what was being offered. The following question was asked: "In general, are the election broadcasts meeting your expectations?"

Did see or pay attention to the broadcasts 13%
The broadcasts are good 18%
The broadcasts are mediocre, so-so 24%
The broadcasts are bad 39%
No opinion 6%

Of all the interviewees only 18 per cent thought the broadcasts good, while 52 per cent thought them bad or paid no attention to them at all. Had there been a second channel

featuring entertainment, it can be assumed that the election channel would hardly have been viewed.

Again the Likud followers seem to get the greater satisfaction: among them, 33 per cent think the broadcasts are good while 37 per cent do not view the shows or think they are bad. Among Alignment supporters only 15 per cent think the shows are good and 55 per cent give the negative rating.

Selected party	Did not see %	Presented themselves well %	Presented poorly %	No opinion %
Likud	11	42	38	9
Alignment	12	31	47	10
NRP	18	34	28	20
Shinui	25	28	27	20
Omnetz (Hurvitz)	25	30	26	19

In general, the public was divided in giving good and poor ratings on how the parties presented themselves. The Likud, NRP, Shinui and Omnetz had slightly more favourable than unfavourable ratings on their performance. Only the Alignment had a sizeable plurality giving it a negative rating. Other small parties not included in the above list also had net negative ratings, but only mildly so. Even Alignment supporters expressed dissatisfaction with the Alignment's presentations:

But it can be argued that the differences reflect different expectations. Alignment supporters are generally more educated and may have higher expectations from election broadcasts. So we next examine the broadcasts party by party. A few examples of the results will suffice.

"Did you see the election broadcasts of parties, and in your opinion did the following parties present themselves well or poorly?"

Selected party	Did not see %	Presented themselves well %	Presented poorly %	No opinion %
Likud	11	42	38	9
Alignment	12	31	47	10
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Shinui	25	28	27	20
Omnetz (Hurvitz)	25	30	26	19

while 57 per cent thought the presentations good, 27 per cent, a high figure, thought they were poor.

But in the end things evened out a bit between the parties. When asked if they agreed with what was presented, the two parties were virtually tied. About 32 per cent agreed with what the Likud presented and 44 per cent disagreed, while for Labour the figures were practically identical, 32 per cent agreed with their message

(Continued on back page)

City bulldozers demolish new Tel Aviv seaside cafe

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Early yesterday morning, municipal bulldozers watched by 30 inspectors and guards, demolished three prefabricated rooms and an asphalt sidewalk belonging to a new cafe on the Tel Aviv seaside promenade. The demolition caused an estimated \$100,000 in damage.

The new cafe, at 68 Herbert Samuel Street, was opened three days ago by Christian Zardes, the owner of the Alhambra restaurant in Tel Aviv, and three partners, on land leased from private owners.

Zardes paved the sidewalk with asphalt and tiles, appointed it with chairs and shaded tables, and brought three prefabricated rooms to the site for use as rest rooms, a kitchen and a food store.

Zardes said that the city's demolition team, headed by demolition department head Shmuel Shahar and Benny Tal, the owner of the

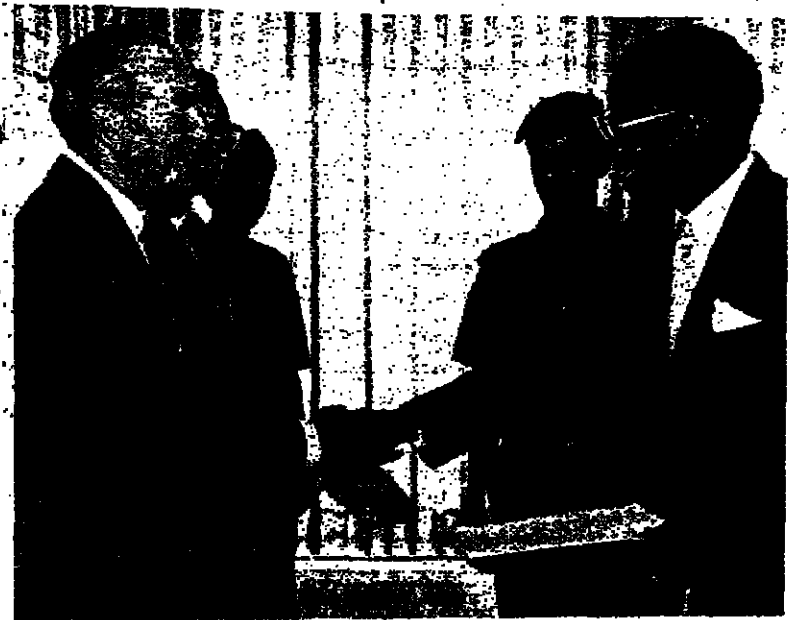
Benital security company, arrived without notice and tore down the cafe.

Zardes said Shahar ignored his request to stop the demolition to enable him to bring a crane to remove the rooms. At 5:15 a.m. the bulldozers proceeded to demolish them and also tore up the sidewalk, causing considerable damage to the furnishings on it, Zardes said.

Though he admitted not having a permit to operate the cafe, Zardes said the mayor's office had told him to open it and then apply for a permit.

Zardes was due to meet engineering administration head Yitzhak Caspi at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Municipality spokesman Roni Rimmon said yesterday that the cafe owners had been warned of the demolition both verbally and in writing, by a notice posted on the prefabricated rooms, as required by law. Zardes and his cafe workers denied seeing any such notice.



McLean Wanga Machinjili, the new ambassador from Malawi, presents his letter of credence to President Chaim Herzog at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem yesterday. Machinjili, a non-resident ambassador based in Nairobi, is also accredited to Egypt. For several years Malawi has not had an ambassador to Israel, and observers see the new appointment as a sign of improved relations between Malawi and Israel. (Gage/Herald)

Unifil under orders to shun S. Lebanon Army

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAKURA, Lebanon. — UN forces in South Lebanon are under orders not to cooperate with members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, a spokesman at UN headquarters here said this week. "The de facto forces (UN jargon for the SLA) has no mandate from the legal Lebanese government in Beirut, therefore we cannot relate to it as legitimate," said the spokesman, who insisted on anonymity. "Before we could do that, the Beirut government would have to give its official blessing, and we would have to get the appropriate change of orders from UN headquarters in New York."

The spokesman was commenting on press reports that if the Alignment forms the next Israeli government, it would seek to have Unifil's area of responsibility extended northward at least to the Zaharani River south of Sidon. It would also hand over more of the job of policing southern Lebanon and securing the international border, now being done by the IDF, to the SLA.

Among Alignment leaders quoted to this effect is shadow defence minister Yitzhak Rabin, who has

said that an expanded Unifil role could speed the pace of the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Unifil is deployed from Nakura just north of the international border to the Litani River north of Tyre, but not in Tyre itself or inside any Palestinian refugee camps. The SLA, commanded by Lebanese General Antoine Lahad, operates north and south of Unifil territory including in Sidon.

The Unifil spokesman said that until further notice, SLA soldiers will be considered "unauthorized armed persons." Their movements will continue to be watched, and they will be prevented from passing with their weapons through Unifil checkpoints.

But despite the lack of official cooperation, Unifil's relations with Lahad's army are not as bad as they sometimes were when the force was commanded by the late Major Sa'ad Haddad, according to the UN spokesman. He recalled that on numerous occasions, Unifil posts were shelled by Haddad's troops, who accused Unifil units of collaboration with the PLO.

"We have some difficulties with

the de facto forces," the spokesman said, "but nothing like what we used to have with Haddad's people."

The only lawful Lebanese army now in southern Lebanon, the spokesman said, is a token group of several dozen officers and men sent and paid by the Beirut government and operating under the direction of Unifil. These troops wear jungle camouflage, as distinguished from Lahad's men, who wear IDF khaki.

There is no contact between the two groups. The spokesman said that Unifil, as far as time and resources allow, trains the authorized

Lebanese in the use of small arms and at training checkpoints.

As for the IDF, "we coexist with it," the spokesman said. He recalled that Unifil's original mission in 1978, following Israel's incursion into the area, was to expedite the IDF's departure from Lebanon, and he said that this remains one of Unifil's main purposes. Several times, he referred to the IDF as "the army of occupation."

He remarked that in spite of strict IDF measures, guerrilla attacks by local Shia residents against Israeli troops have not decreased.

Chemical firms deny causing smelly nights in Beersheba

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Angry residents here want to know the cause of the foul smell that has been plaguing several neighbourhoods all week. Deputy Mayor Moshe Silberman said yesterday.

On Sunday night, three firemen were brought to the emergency ward of Soroka Hospital suffering from nausea and eye irritations. The fire department is situated near the Makhteshim chemical plant, but the firm denied that any mishap had occurred. Other chemical factories in the area also denied any connection with the odours.

Irate citizens this week have filed

complaints with Magen David Adom and with the Health Ministry.

One woman who says she has not slept for three days because of the smell, said that when she tried to summon a city official to monitor the air at night, he refused to come. The official reportedly said it could wait until morning. But the fumes are present only at night.

A Health Ministry source said that only when people report their symptoms to a doctor can a complaint be filed with the chemical factories. "The factories never admit to any foul-ups because they know that it's hard to prove," he said. "But if we have documented cases of injury to the public's health, we can force them to tell the truth."

Large 'American city' proposed for Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The establishment of an "American city" that would absorb an initial population of 25,000 immigrants from the U.S. on a site in Galilee was proposed this week at a meeting of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.

Leon Ilutovich, former executive vice chairman of the Zionist Organization of America, proposed that "Kiryat America" be built with an ultimate goal of 250,000 residents. He has held preliminary discussions on the project with Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dubzin, United Israel Appeal chairman Irwin Field and Haim Aharon, chairman of the Agency's aliya department.

His idea was inspired by the results of a recent poll on the attitudes of American Jews toward Israel, in which 17 per cent of those polled said they had seriously considered living in Israel.

Since only about 60,000 American Jews have moved here in the last 50 years, Ilutovich concluded, there is a vast reservoir of American Jewry that has yet to be tapped.

Police officer withdraws from Hafez bench

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). — Another police officer yesterday disqualified himself from serving on the disciplinary court hearing charges against Assistant Commander Assaf Hefetz. Assistant Commander Nathan Shai denied that he had said that he would find Hefetz guilty and throw him out of the police; but he acceded to the request of the defence to disqualify himself.

Assistant Commander Moshe Sadeh-Orr was appointed in his place. The Hefetz disciplinary trial has been postponed three times after officers disqualified themselves from the bench.

Hefetz was suspended four months ago for allegedly leaking sensitive material to journalists concerning the Lifta gang, on trial for trying to attack the Temple Mount.

The High Court of Justice rejected his appeal against his suspension earlier this month.

POLICE. — Eighty-four retired policemen have been taken back into service since the beginning of the year.

TA official: Radioactive storage a scandal

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The city engineering department this month approved a request to operate a storeroom for radioactive materials in an apartment building at 9 Rehov Lipsky, near Kikar Hamodina. But the head of the department now says such storage would be a scandal.

Bio-Medics, a company dealing in radioactive materials, began operating in the basement of the building earlier this week, before the residents had had a chance to raise objections, as required by law.

City Commissioner Shmuel Rubinek said yesterday that he would investigate the case and have sent municipal inspectors to the Bio-Medics storeroom, which has not yet actually received a permit to operate on the premises.

Residents of the building were surprised last Thursday to read a

newspaper announcement of Bio-Medics' plan to store radioactive materials in their building. The notice, published by the city's urban planning and construction commission, called on "anyone who objects" to do so within 15 days. The notice was signed by commission chairman Yitzhak Caspi, who also heads the engineering department.

"Radioactive materials in a residential area? It's a scandal," Caspi commented yesterday. "I didn't even know about it. The fact that my signature appears on the notice is a double scandal."

Caspi said that he instructed the city engineer to stop the opening of the storeroom.

A source from another company dealing with radioactive materials said that although they are in sealed boxes, they could be very dangerous if a fire or explosion caused a leak.

Sources in the engineering department told *The Jerusalem Post* that the application by Bio-Medics to use the basement had been rejected last month by the construction commission, whose members thought it was "too dangerous." But after the company submitted a permit from the Health Ministry and commission members visited the site, the application was approved on July 1.

Caspi said he did not remember this, but noted that even if there was a permit from the Health Ministry, the city would not allow a storeroom for radioactive materials in a residential neighbourhood.

The Health Ministry spokesman has been unavailable for comment for the past three days. Telephone calls to the Bio-Medics number provided in the application at the engineering department are answered by an automatic device. Calls have not been returned.

Karp: No improper pressure

Deputy Attorney-General Yehudit Karp has supported a police investigation which found that there was no pressure exerted on a senior police officer in a case involving Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir.

An article in *Ma'ariv* by reporter Avinoam Bar-Yosef alleged that pressure was exerted on Chief Superintendent Elhan Golan who was in charge of an investigation against the head of the military police Tat-Aluf Baruch Arbel.

Arbel was sentenced three years ago to three months jail for bribery, disclosing confidential information and conduct unbecoming to an officer.

Police Inspector-General Arye Itzhan appointed a two-man committee to look into charges that Golan was transferred from his job at the time because he stood up to pressure from Avraham Shafir, then an advocate and MK (but not yet tourism minister) on behalf of his brother-in-law Shraga Garad, a state witness in the case.

The police committee found that the *Ma'ariv* allegations were groundless. Deputy Attorney-General Karp, after talking to everyone concerned in the case, including the *Ma'ariv* reporter, supported the conclusion of the two-man police inquiry committee.

Electricity consumption reaches record high

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Electric power consumption reached a record high of 2,500 megawatts yesterday, the Israel Electric Corporation spokesman reported.

Extensive use of air conditioners because of the hot weather was cited as the cause for the new record.

The spokesman said that the re-

cord was established despite the fact that the national water carrier used only 40 megawatts yesterday, compared to 90 megawatts when it is working at full capacity.

This is well within the total generating capacity of the Electric Corporation, which is now more than 3,500 megawatts, and the spokesman said there would be no difficulty in meeting demand.

Knesset panel inaction stymies NII payments

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hundreds of citizens are waiting for National Insurance Institute payments due to the Knesset Finance Committee's failure to approve regulations allowing compensation for inflation losses.

Yigal Ben-Shalom, acting director-general of the NII, said on Tuesday that the situation is "very serious." He noted that the Allotments Law, which grants compensation for late payments, was to have gone into effect last March 1, but because the Knesset committee has not yet approved regulations required for implementation, recipients must wait.

There are hundreds of files of citizens waiting for payments, but without regulations, the NII cannot deal with them, said Ben-Shalom. As a result, there is increasing pressure from embittered and angry citizens who line up at NII offices.

Ben-Shalom expressed hope that the committee would approve the regulations at its next meeting scheduled for today.

This time — every vote counts. Vote Alignment Hama'arach

The elections are almost on us. This time, we must not lose. Now is the time to put internal differences aside, and make every effort to block the Likud's return to power. Not Likud again! Nothing can be left undone; everyone — but everyone! — MUST support the final push. NOW is the time — the decisive hour.

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Jackson apologizes as Democrats show unity

SAN FRANCISCO (AP). — Opposition Democrats were to deliver their presidential nomination last night to battle-seared Walter Mondale, ending the long season of setbacks and comebacks that kept him in combat against two dogged rivals — Senator Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse Jackson — almost to his hour of victory.

Jackson removed the prospect that he might walk away from the party this year, telling delegates in a stirring prime-time television speech on Tuesday night, "I will be proud to support the nominee of this convention for the presidency of the United States."

With 1,967 delegates' votes needed, Mondale had more than 2,100.

Today, the vice-presidential nomination will be awarded to his choice, Representative Geraldine Ferraro of New York.

Jackson, bringing his Democratic presidential campaign to a dramatic climax, told cheering convention delegates on Tuesday night that "faith, hope and dreams will prevail."

"Our time has come," he said once, twice, six times to those who support his "rainbow coalition of the rejected." His delegates shouted, again and again, "Win Jesse Win" — or just "Jesse."

"There is a time to sow and a time to reap," he said in deference to Mondale. "There is a time to compete and a time to cooperate." Supporters of Mondale and Hart dropped their placards and the convention floor was a sea of Jackson green. Some supporters were left in tears.

Extending an olive branch to Jews and others who find him controversial, Jackson apologized if, during "my low moments," he caused "anyone discomfort, created pain, or revived someone's fears."

Mondale aides and other party officials had been concerned that tension between Jackson and Jews could damage the Democrats' chances against Republican President Ronald Reagan.

San Francisco Mayor Dianne

Feinstein, who is Jewish, said she was "satisfied" with Jackson's apology.

Other Jewish leaders said they were encouraged by Jackson's conciliatory tone, but they stressed they would be watching his future words and deeds for proof he wants to mend ties between Jews and blacks.

"One speech does not in itself undo all that has gone before," said Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress in New York. "But we are encouraged by his effort to heal the wounds, and by the apology he uttered for the pain he caused."

"We deeply hope that is the road he will pursue in the future."

During his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, Jackson had offended many Jewish leaders by statements they took to be anti-Semitic. He also aroused alarm by his ties to Louis Farrakhan, a minister and leader of an American Black Muslim group, the Nation of Islam.

New French cabinet expected today

PARIS (AP). — France's youngest head of government in more than a century, Laurent Fabius, is expected to name a cabinet today, two days after the Socialist government resigned in the face of widespread political, economic and social turmoil.

Former prime minister Pierre Mauroy, and the rest of his cabinet resigned Tuesday evening and President Francois Mitterrand quickly appointed the 37-year-old Fabius, minister of industry and research in the old government, as his new premier.

Although Mauroy's resignation was anticipated following the Socialists' defeat in elections for a European Parliament in June, his sudden departure caught the French political establishment off balance.

French television and press reports said the cabinet would be named today.

"What is needed is great calm, much determination and the wish that I have to modernize the country and bring together the French people," Fabius said shortly after his appointment.

Fabius, in his brief address on French radio shortly after his appointment, paid homage to his predecessor's "considerable work," and referred to the "exacting task" ahead of him.

Fabius is of Jewish origin and has ties with Israel. He visited Israel three months ago, and his



Laurent Fabius photographed in Jerusalem last March. (Haran)

wife, an observant Jew, is scheduled to visit Israel in November.

Fabius is the deputy mayor of a town in Normandy that has had a twin-city arrangement with Ness Ziona for 20 years.

The French Communists have blamed the left's defeat in the European elections on the failure of the Socialists to keep commitments made three years ago.

Unemployment in France, which the Socialists promised to keep below two million, has steadily mounted and is over the mark. Inflation moves between 6 and 7 percent.

Fabius, a former budget minister and a fiscal conservative, is one of the principal architects of an industrial restructuring plan to which the Communists particularly object. If carried out, the streamlining will cost tens of thousands of jobs.

However, the change of government will give Mitterrand a chance to rebuild his weakening constituency before legislative elections in March 1986. A Socialist defeat in those elections would leave the president without a legislative majority, an unprecedented situation in the Fifth Republic.

French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais cut short his vacation in Rumania and flew home to Paris yesterday amid reports that Fabius would name his cabinet today.

Patrick Gerard, president of the Young Giscardians group linked with Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's UDF party, said that Mauroy's resignation was "a recognition of the failure of the Socialist-Communist policy that Mitterrand has pursued since 1981."

Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme-right National Front party that came to prominence in the recent European elections, said Mitterrand now can only "pursue his policies until he sinks or dissolves the national assembly. In each case, socialism will have run its course."

TRUCKERS

(Continued from Page One)

major crisis for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

A spokesman at her office declined to say whether the government was planning any action. When the strike began there was talk in government circles of using the army to man the ports, but that threat was soon withdrawn.

The strike has paralyzed three-quarters of Britain's imports and exports. Food importers said there was no immediate shortage, and urged consumers not to panic.

The dock strike was triggered by the use of non-union labour to offload iron ore, which the dockers were boycotting in support of Britain's miners, who have been on strike for four months.

The Dover stevedovers' union sent a delegation to London to plead with the architect of the strike, the Transport and General Workers' Union, to lift the ban on freight, said Les Sharp, chairman of the Dover port shop stewards' committee.

The drivers launched their blockade saying they refused to be the only victims of the dock strike. In Dover, freight agent Tony Ash said, "We will close the port completely. We are losing £500 a day. We realize that our action will upset holidaymakers, but... holidaymakers do not stand to lose their trucks and their homes, and their children are not going hungry."

Many of the trucks were stinking of rotting cheese and fruit.

"The number of passengers affected was not known. Before the strike, about 30,000 a day were expected in the first holiday wave, but many cancelled their trips when the strike began."

Solidarity trial postponed as Poland drafts amnesty bill

WARSAW (AP). — A Warsaw military court yesterday postponed the trial of four leading Solidarity advisers as Poland's parliament worked on a draft bill to provide amnesty for political prisoners.

The postponement of the highly publicized trial left unclear whether the four defendants will be included under an amnesty, which the *Sejm*, Poland's parliament, is expected to approve during a special session on Saturday.

An assistant in the government spokesman's office said the three-member military judicial panel told the court the trial was being postponed pending a decision by parliament.

Pron, the Polish initials for a semi-official public opinion group with strong ties to the government, called on parliament Monday to adopt a "broad amnesty" for political prisoners.

Two parliamentary commissions worked yesterday on a draft amnesty bill, according to the director for the

parliament press office.

Bronislaw Geremek, a top adviser to the now-outlawed union who was in the courtroom, told reporters outside that the postponement was announced only five minutes after the day's session began.

Western correspondents were not allowed into the trial, which began last Friday with the reading of the indictment.

The four defendants, including prominent opposition intellectuals Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, are accused of plotting to overthrow Poland's socialist system by force.

The four were leaders of the workers' rights group, the Committee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR, and were Solidarity advisers in 1980-81.

The court was scheduled yesterday to hear testimony from Kuron, a 50-year-old former Communist Party member who helped bridge the gap between Poland's intellectuals and its workers thus leading to the birth of Solidarity in August 1980.

N. Korea fomenting trouble in Sri Lanka, report says

Special to The Jerusalem Post COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Lankans). — North Korea is behind inflammatory pirate broadcasts from a ship in international waters off the Sri Lankan coast, according to an intelligence report by an American company published here yesterday.

The island newspaper in Sri Lanka printed the allegation in a report by Mid-Atlantic Research Associates entitled *Terror Campaign in Sri Lanka*. The broadcasts have been encouraging the country's Tamil minority to fight for a separate state and have aimed at destabilizing the government of President Junius Jayawardene, the report charges.

It also accuses Libya, Zimbabwe and the PLO, as well as North Korea, of sending arms to the Tamil rebels, who have been battling the Sri Lanka government for over a decade. Recently, Israeli and British experts have been asked by the regime to assist in counter-insurgency planning.

The aid to the rebels and the broadcasts have exacerbated intercommunal violence between the Tamils and the majority Sinhalese on the island, according to the American report.

North Korea has long been suspected of involvement in anti-government activities in Sri Lanka. In 1971, the socialist government of Sirima Bandaranaike ordered its embassy closed after she accused it of supporting a bloody Sinhalese insurrection in which an estimated 20,000 persons died.

Iran publishes U.S. 'spy nest' documents

NEW YORK (AP). — Seventeen volumes of secret U.S. government documents seized in the 1979 takeover of the U.S. embassy in Teheran have been published in Iran, and Islamic militants have enough material to continue producing books for years, *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

Much of the sensitive material published in the volumes was painstakingly "re-created" for publication by the militants from documents passed through a shredder by embassy personnel before the November 4, 1979 takeover, *The Times* reported.

The 17 paperback volumes, published under the title *The Spy Nest Documents*, were recently made available to *The Times* and their authenticity was verified by an independent source, the newspaper said.

According to *The Times*, the documents and cables dated from the early 1950s and up until hours before the embassy fell.

One memorandum, sent a week before the takeover, from the U.S. International Communications Agency read: "The climate in Iran has now sufficiently stabilized to permit renewed programme activity."

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Catholic leader appeals to Marcos on martial law

MANILA (AP). — Philippine Cardinal Jaime Sin said yesterday that President Ferdinand Marcos' hold on power is faltering and warned that blood may flow if he reimposes martial law to save his "dying regime."

He said he is "begging" Marcos not to resort to the move.

Sin, a frequent Marcos critic, spoke at a luncheon with insurance executives, who gave him a standing ovation.

Sin said there has been a "complete erosion of credibility and faith" in Marcos' rule among Filipinos. He added that if Marcos says he will not impose martial law, "it means he is imposing (it)."

Sin said that unlike 1972, when people generally accepted emergency rule, Filipinos today "will see it not as a sincere attempt by a concerned leader to save the nation... but as a desperate last-ditch effort of a dying regime to hold on to power."

Final death toll 103 in Taiwan mine fire

TAIPEI (AP). — Searchers recovered the last body from the site of Taiwan's worst mine disaster yesterday, increasing the final death toll to 103, government officials reported.

Twenty-two other miners were rescued earlier from a tunnel in the Mei-Shan coal mine, 50 kilometers northeast of Taipei, where they were trapped by a fire on July 10. All remain hospitalized but in satisfactory condition, recovering from carbon monoxide poisoning, doctors said.

The government closed down 70 of Taiwan's 124 mines after the latest disaster when safety checks disclosed they had insufficient emergency equipment, weak tunnel structure and old and unsafe machinery.

New mediation bid in Iraq-Iran war

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — Heads of state and plenipotentiaries of the seven-nation Islamic mediation committee opened a two-day conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, yesterday on means of ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Meanwhile, Libya, Syria and the six-power Gulf Cooperation Council were separately exerting efforts either to terminate the conflict or to check its spread to neutral waters along southern and western gulf regions.

The mediation committee, an offshoot of the 47-nation Islamic Conference Organization, was to elect a new chairman to succeed Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who died earlier in the year.

Iran appears to have postponed its long-expected major offensive into the southern Iraqi Basra region.

High officials in the gulf region have been talking about an unstated Iranian bid to stop the 45-month-old war from extending to the neutral regions — mainly the territorial waters of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

"The gulf countries do not quite like the idea of partial peace discussions with Tehran, although they do not reject that outright," said one Bahrain-based Arab diplomat. "The gulf countries very much prefer talks on means of bringing the entire conflict to an end."

Sports

Davis Cup draw

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The long-time champions of Israel and Switzerland, Shlomo Glickstein and Heinz Shalom, will be firm on court at 1 p.m. today in the Davis Cup Europe Zone "A" semi-final tie between the two countries at Ramat Hasharon's Israeli Tennis Centre. Israel's No. 2, Shlomo Glickstein, will face Prague-born Jakob Hasek in the second singles rubber of the opening day.

The draw was made yesterday by International Tennis Federation, at Ramat Hasharon. Glickstein and Shalom are ranked 17 and 18 in the world, while Hasek is ranked 21. The doubles will take place tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Well bowled

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV. — Shlomo Glickstein, the Israeli tennis player, was the star of the day in the Davis Cup semi-final tie between Israel and Switzerland at Ramat Hasharon. Glickstein bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the first innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the second innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the third innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the fourth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the fifth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the sixth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the seventh innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the eighth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the ninth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the tenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the eleventh innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twelfth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the thirteenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the fourteenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the fifteenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the sixteenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the seventeenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the eighteenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the nineteenth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twentieth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-first innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-second innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-third innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-fourth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-fifth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-sixth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-seventh innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-eighth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the twenty-ninth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the thirtieth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the thirty-first innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the thirty-second innings. 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He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the hundred-thirty-first innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the hundred-thirty-second innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the hundred-thirty-third innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100 for the 18th century, taking 10 wickets for 10 runs in the hundred-thirty-fourth innings. He then bowled a brilliant 100

Focus

ALL STOCK MARKETS suffer from some degree of manipulation. This is usually confined to small and unimportant shares on the margins of the general market activity. We have seen that most of the early manipulative activity on the Tel Aviv bourse followed this rule.

But where our bourse parted company most significantly from accepted norms was precisely in the behaviour of its central pillars — the shares of the large commercial banks. The fact that the bank shares were the focal point of the market was itself unusual, but not unique.

The problems began with the fact that the banks were not only the largest companies trading on the market, but also the main brokers for all trading activity for the great bulk of investors. They were also the managers of almost all the mutual funds, which were — or pretended to be — the main institutional investors; they were the underwriters of almost all the new issues; they were themselves by far the biggest issuers of shares; and last, but by no means least, they owned, directly or indirectly, most of the important companies which traded on the exchange.

Thus there was not merely a conflict of interests between the various roles played by the banks. Rather, the banks subsumed the market to their own needs. The bond market was left to the government, where it had a monopoly, and the share market became the plaything of the banks — who generously left the margins to that "Wild Bunch."

THE BANKS were involved, throughout the 1970s and into the 80s, in very rapid growth, first in Israel and later, increasingly, in establishing vast overseas empires. Why this came to be is not relevant here. What concerns us is that this expansion brought with it the need constantly to increase the banks' own capital means to keep pace with the balance sheet growth.

Banks, more than other concerns, are subject to government control, and are required to maintain a minimum ratio of capital to assets. These rules are even more stringently applied overseas, and the expansion to foreign shores required the banks to

keep a constant flow of fresh funds streaming from Israel to their American and European subsidiaries. These funds had to come either from accumulated profits or from new share issues to the general public.

This is where the problems arose. Profits alone were insufficient to finance the breakneck pace of growth, particularly as so much of their nominal profit was swallowed up in taxes. As inflation rates rose ever higher, these nominal profits failed even to match the erosion of their real assets; but the tax regime took no notice of this and continued to grab the lion's share of the now-make-believe bottom line.

The other source of funds was the public, but here the government had created a situation where it borrowed for its own needs through index-linked bonds, and shares were not able to compete with these terms.

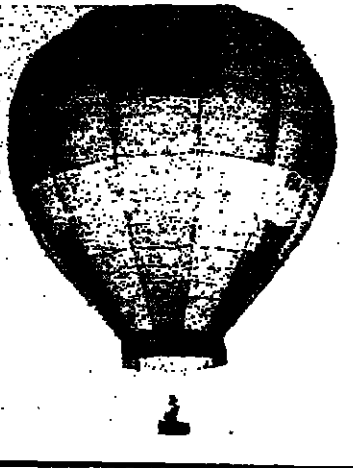
IT WAS TO SURMOUNT this obstacle that the concept of "regulation" was evolved. Ya'acov Levinson was turning Bank Hapoalim from a "sleeping giant" into the most dynamic, thriving bank in the country, and he needed large amounts of new capital to maintain the momentum generated. One of the assistants he brought to the bank as part of the "quiet revolution" was Yossi Rieger (later to achieve prominence in his own right). Between them the two invented the theory and early practice of regulating their own shares.

It is convenient to divide the history of bank share regulation into three distinct periods. The way the system ended up is not at all how it started out, nor were the developments along the way foreseen or planned.

In the first period, from 1972-77, when the share market was limited in scope and the absolute amounts of money that the banks needed to raise were also fairly small, regulation was applied on a fairly loose basis. The idea was that the investor in bank shares — and at first only Hapoalim used regulation, with Leumi, Discount and Mizrahi joining over time — would be able to rely on a long-term yield that would match or exceed the alternative provided by index-linked bonds.

RIGGING

POST MORTEM
The fifth in a series of articles on Israel's 'Boursamania' by the Post's PINCHAS LANDAU



On a day-to-day, or even month-to-month basis, the price of the share could fluctuate somewhat, and certainly nothing was guaranteed. Regulation simply meant that the bank, through its allied or sister companies would smooth out large swings in price, buying when selling pressure emerged, and selling into large demand — rather like a specialist in the New York stock exchange.

In the late '70s, the nature of the game changed. From 1977 onwards, the share market became a much larger ball-park, and the banks started raising far larger sums in each new issue than had been possible hitherto. They also needed to set aside far more resources to manage the regulation, because the scale of both supply and demand was so much bigger, and the tendency of the bourse to go from unrestrained buying to panic selling meant that the banks' "warehouses" swung from being flooded with incoming "goods" bought from the panicky public to being forced to go "short" and sell more shares than they had to meet the massive demand.

Furthermore, the tax reform of 1976 had overlooked the issue of bank shares, (presumably because it was so small in size at that time) in ruling that interest on loans taken by a corporation, the proceeds of which were invested in government bonds,

would not be treated as recognized expense and could not be deducted from the corporation's tax liability. Since bank shares were not included, they became a superior investment for the business sector — on condition that they produced results at least equal to bonds.

The banks were quick to take advantage of this, and huge sums of money began to flow into their shares from loans they themselves gave for this express purpose. The company made a real return on the shares, while writing off its interest payments on the loan as a tax expense. But the banks were committed, however informally, to delivering the goods, and the shares became the collateral for most of the loans that the corporate sector received. The real economy and the unreal prices of the bourse (where the banks' profits could no longer justify their share prices) became hopelessly intertwined.

The degree of regulation was now tightened up. Bank shares no longer formed any part of the general share market: In 1978 and 1979, when the general trend of the market was down, bank shares plodded steadily upwards, continuing to yield returns that more or less matched the rate of inflation, which by then was moving towards, and through, the three-digit level. Only by maintaining a

"positive" performance, irrespective of the general conditions prevailing, were the banks able to come repeatedly to market with new issues, garnering ever greater amounts of capital.

IT SHOULD NOT be imagined that no-one was aware of the direction in which this process was leading. Even among the senior bankers, there were those — like Ernest Japhet of Leumi — who were far from happy about the monster that was being created. But even they saw it as a necessary evil, given the conditions outlined above. The Bank of Israel, whose sales of government bonds were seriously affected by the new trend, and the senior management of the stock exchange, both tried to sound the alarm and pressed for action to end the regulation system then, in 1978, when it was still possible to do so without causing massive damage to the banking system and the economy at large. The vague promises of the bankers to restrict the use of the regulation system came to nothing, and the growing weakness of the central bank in the formulation of policy meant that its warnings went unheard or unheeded in the Treasury.

Outside observers saw things even more clearly, and the record is full of predictions of the disaster that the regulation rigging would bring.

The public was blissfully unaware of all this. Almost 1,000 bank branches throughout the country had become temples of the new religion of boursa, and the banks' shares were its primary idols, with the adviser clerk in each branch serving as priest, mediating between the masses and the deities.

In 1980, regulation entered its third stage. Again, for the sake of convenience, we will hang both major changes that took place on the hook of a specific event, although they were really culminations of ongoing processes. The entry of Yoram Aridor into the Finance Ministry killed any hope of finding a solution which might allow the banks to get down from the tree-top perch they had climbed onto without breaking their necks and pulling the economy down with them. Aridor was not interested in having the

public suffer the losses that the end of regulation would cause; the bank shares were a major source of funds for videos, colour TVs and the rest. Furthermore, he neutralized the Bank of Israel completely, bringing in a new governor whose main task was to say *amen* to the policies introduced by the Treasury.

THE SECOND change was that the tactics of regulation were tightened even further. Whereas in previous market slumps the banks had allowed their shares to fall somewhat, along with the rest of the market, although to a much smaller extent, this was no more to be the case. Thus while in August and November 1977 and again in August 1980 all the bank shares had some excess profits shaved off before stability was restored, in the crash of February 1981 Bank Discount held the shares of IDB and did not let them fall by even one point, while the other banks' shares dropped by 10-20 per cent. By this time, the competition was so fierce that this challenge could not be ignored. Each management decided that, henceforth, there would be no falls. Regulation became open, outright manipulation, with prices not even allowed to stand still — only to move ever upwards.

This third stage coincided with the general share boom of 1980-82 on the one hand, and the steady worsening of the banks' real profits on the other. The bank shares showed real returns of 40 per cent in 1980, 33 per cent in 1981 and 29 per

cent in 1982, i.e. their real value more than doubled in that period, while their underlying value, in terms of profitability and loan portfolio, was withering in an economy of no growth and hyper-inflation.

In the brief panic of February 1982, in the more intense selling at the start of the Lebanon war and, most of all, in the massacre of January 1983, the bank shares did not go down. They went up, almost without pause, because the Treasury insisted that they must, lest the stability of the whole system be threatened. In order to clean up the enormous selling orders and put in phoney buying orders to outweigh them, the Treasury advanced the banks the huge sums needed for the job.

As the selling wave of January 1983 reached its climax, Aridor spoke from the Knesset podium advising the small investor against taking hasty action in the emotional atmosphere then reigning. He added a general reassurance, the first of many he was to make that year. He would regret all of them before the year was out. "Behind the boursa," he said, "stands a strong banking system that works within a stable framework, under the control of the Bank of Israel and the Treasury."

This strength was about to be tested and found wanting. The biggest and longest manipulation yet seen was to go the way of all the others, in a manner that surpassed even the worst nightmares of the pessimists.

This is the fifth in a series of articles.

CRISIS

Post Political Correspondent
Mark Segal talks to Ora Namir (right), the Labour Party's spokesman on education.



ISRAEL HAS fallen behind its Arab neighbours in its student population. There is a frighteningly high rate of illiteracy among new recruits to the IDF, an alarmingly low level of knowledge of the three Rs in the third grades of primary schools, a decline in technical education and, worse still, savage cuts in primary school classes. These were just a few indicators of the decline of the country's educational system at the end of seven years of Likud rule, with an NRP minister of education.

This sorry record was enumerated to *The Jerusalem Post* by Labour's spokesman on education, Ora Namir, who acquired a sterling reputation as the chairman of the Education and Culture Committee during the 9th and 10th Knessets. She headed the brains trust that formulated Labour's educational policy for its electoral platform, and it says something that the party's election campaigners in their concentration on one target audience — disenchanted Likudniks — have failed to discuss the Likud government's failure in the field of education, surely a subject close to the heart of every parent in the country. Should Labour form the next cabinet, Mrs. Namir may well be the party's candidate for the Education portfolio.

The Knesset Education Committee chairman speaks in withering terms of the Likud's record in schooling, noting that in primary schools there has been an 11 per cent cut, or a total of 190,000 study hours. She called this a "dire blow" at the very foundations of education in Israel.

"It means that each child learns fewer hours. It is part of a decline in our children's level of scholastic achievement. Every fifth child in second grade of primary school has a hard time keeping up with the others. And it's worse in the Arab sector. The ministry, for reasons of its own, is hiding a series of reports on the crisis in the third grades of too many primary schools, where in

some cases as many as 50 per cent of the pupils were unable to follow the lessons properly. That means a built-in disadvantage for so many youngsters at a crucial stage in their development, which they carry with them for the rest of their lives.

"The cuts in school hours affects mainly children from poorer families, for the better-off and the better educated parents are able to afford private tuition to make up for what the school system fails to provide."

NAMIR DEPLORES the decline in standards that has taken place under the Likud, advising the sceptical to address themselves to the heads of the country's institutes of higher education, where they can hear about the lower scholastic levels of university applicants in recent years.

She found it typical of the ostrich policy of the educational authorities that they had ignored the appalling findings of the enquiry commission into science and technological education headed by Prof. Arie Dvoretzky. The commission found that standards had declined, and many fewer pupils were studying mathematics, physics and chemistry. This meant a lowering of standards right through the system. Hence the commission's stern warning that Israel will lack 8,000-10,000 engineers by the end of the decade. There is already a shortage of skilled technologists for Israel's high-tech industry and this trend will be aggravated in coming years, Namir warned.

She fears that if a commission had been assigned to examine the state of humanities studies, it would have come up with a similarly alarming report. "Someone might accuse the authorities of deliberately fostering mediocre standards in the coming generation," she said.

She recalled her recent argument with Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad, when the minister claimed that the number of university students had risen by 30 per cent in the

past decade. However, she pointed out, the Likud minister forgot to mention that the population of Israel had also increased by the same 30 per cent in those years, meaning that there had been no increase in the ratio.

Israel has 15 students per 1000 inhabitants, while the ratio in Jordan, for example, is 17 per 1000 and among the Palestinians it is even higher — 20 per 1000.

"That means that Israel is falling behind its neighbours," she declared. "This is an issue of top national importance, because if it is accepted as a basic tenet that our survival depends on our maintaining our qualitative edge over the Arab world, then the government has failed miserably in an essential area of the national life."

Here Namir quoted a more alarming report: In the past three years, an average of 17.5 per cent of new IDF recruits knew neither how to read nor write.

"They were 11 years old when the

Likud came to power, so they cannot shift the blame onto anyone else," she points out. This was a particularly worrying development because military systems were becoming progressively more sophisticated. The operator of an artillery battery must have completed the science trend at high school in order to operate a computer, while a tank commander has to know how to cope with its semi-computerized mechanism. The declining standards of our soldiers was a matter of national security, but the shambles in which the Likud-NRP coalition had left our educational system had pervaded the whole of Israeli society, which was ignoring the problem.

Namir charged the government with an apparently conscious attempt to maintain the traditional Likud hostility toward the intelligentsia. "I can only draw the conclusion that government policymakers are out to undermine the country's intellectual elite. To judge by their approach to education, and especially higher education,

Take the constant cuts in research budgets and the drastic reduction in university jobs for young academics. With all that implied for the future of higher education in Israel. I know it sounds harsh, but to judge by the Likud-NRP approach over the past years, I can only conclude that there is a method in their madness."

WHAT UPSET Namir from her contact with the youngsters in the top high-school classes was the growth of intolerance among them towards the different modes of thought and expression, and the lack of sensitivity towards the democratic process. This climate has been fostered during the Likud years and under Ze'evulun Hammer's stewardship.

"There is an alarming spread of bottomless hatred for Arabs and a deepening belief that might is right. Under this regime, our schools have been thrown wide open to chauvinist and anti-democratic influences. We are going to reap a bitter harvest from Hammer's policy of appointing Gush Emunim zealots to positions of power in the educational system and of giving Rafel Eitan *carte blanche* to preach his primitive brand of intolerance and jingoism throughout our secondary schools."

Her party's education platform includes for the first time recommendations to include in the school curriculum the subject of democracy and its values. Likewise, it wishes to promote education for Jewish-Arab co-existence, in order to counter the existing climate of intolerance. Namir was proud that her party was the first to advocate such innovations in the school curriculum.

"Our children have to be taught the value of the democratic ideal to ensure that we preserve our free society through the coming generations," she asserted. "We must encourage our children to believe in peaceful coexistence with our Arab citizens and those living beyond our borders."

HUMAN RIGHTS

THEY NEED TO BE CHERISHED AND PRESERVED. UNLESS THEY ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED, THE BASIC FREEDOMS OF EVERY ONE OF US CAN BE ABROGATED AT THE WHIM OF THE POWERS THAT BE.

Shulamit Aloni has consistently fought for passing a Bill of Rights. In the 10th Knesset, the Sub-Committee for Basic Laws headed by Shulamit Aloni prepared "Basic Law: Human Rights" for final reading.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE PROPOSED LAW:

- 3) Every person is entitled to life, security and personal freedom.
- 4) All persons are equal before the law. Discrimination for reasons of race, sex, nationality, religion, country of origin, belief, personal or social status, political affiliation or any other reason is unlawful.
- 19) There shall be no coercion in matters of religious belief.
- 22) Freedom of expression shall be guaranteed both in matters of opinion, of the arts or of scientific endeavour.

HOWEVER...

The Minister of Justice obstructed the passing of this law while the Alignment was too busy with other business.

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I HADN'T been back to Australia in 36 years. It was time to see it again. But I also had to go to America. How to manage? One alternative was offered by Canadian Pacific Airlines (CP): a cheap excursion - or even cheaper Apex ticket - from Tel Aviv to Melbourne and back for under \$2,000 with a choice of stopovers in Europe, North America, Hawaii and Fiji.

CP maintains an office in Tel Aviv, though it has no landing rights here, and it issues tickets in conjunction with El Al. One picks up a CP flight in Rome, Amsterdam or Toronto.

I purchased a ticket for the following route: Tel Aviv, New York, Honolulu, Fiji, Sydney and Melbourne, following the same route back but flying to Amsterdam from Toronto. Given my lively interest in the arts and an academic one in beautiful landscapes and people, it seems that I couldn't have made a better choice. Here are a few notes on the stopovers:

Toronto. Where the art scene is concerned, this city is the New York of the North, only cleaner and safer, bursting with galleries and a recently developed downtown Soho loft-cum-gallery area. Good restaurants with French wine at reasonable prices. Great things for kids, like the Science Centre and the Ontario Park play centre.

Close to Niagara Falls and the famous Albright-Knox Museum of Modern Art in Buffalo, Toronto's own museum has a superb collection of Henry Moore's sculptures, beautifully displayed, and a splendid ethnographic museum replete with rare Asian textiles.

Vancouver and Victoria. The former is one of the most beautiful cities in the world when it isn't raining and you can see the snow-capped peaks that ring the flat basin warmed by the Japan current. The weather is the best in Canada, and even better over at Victoria, the capital of British Columbia on Vancouver Island. Victoria is a pleasant three-hour journey by bus and ferry, and a much lovelier place to stay than downtown Vancouver.

There are also modest and well-run motel-inns on the edge of Vancouver airport for overnighters. Vancouver boasts over 1,300 restaurants, from East Indian to Ukrainian. I can recommend the Salmon House, which also offers a spectacular view of the city from a hill across the bridge. Nearby is the Grouse Mountain ski area at an elevation of 1,250 metres.

A fun place to shop is Gastown with its cobbled streets and early 19th-century buildings and fittings, the heart of old Vancouver on the water. It is right next to Chinatown and close to the planetarium and maritime museum. And then there is the gigantic multi-purpose 60,000-seat British Columbia Place Stadium with its air-supported, teflon-coated fibreglass roof, where I watched MacEnroe beat Bjorn Borg. It is

next to the site of EXPO '86.

For me, the jewel in the crown of Vancouver is the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia, set in glorious parkland. It houses the remains of the culture of the Northwest Coast Indians, their huge totem poles, masks, canoes, fetishes, house posts and effigies.

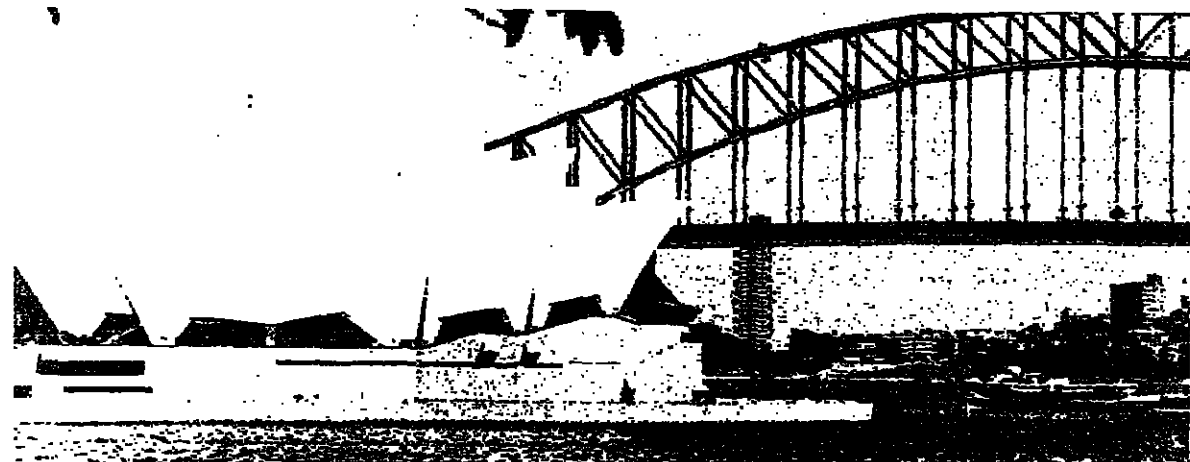
The totems and other carvings tell of the fortunes and misfortunes of the Haida, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl and other artistic hunter-peoples; and the single-floor museum's Great Hall is made of huge pillars and glass, overlooking the Strait of Georgia. This museum is not only breathtakingly beautiful but unique in that it offers the visitor the possibility of looking at every item in the museum's collection for its "cellars" are open to perusal too.

The museum also houses works by contemporary Indian carvers who produce works that compare more than favourably with those of the earlier artists of their cultures. The most popular carving in the museum is Bill Reid's gigantic contemporary wooden sculpture "The Raven and The First Humans," a depiction of the Haida creation story. Reid, who checked every move with anthropologists, is the northwest's most famous living artist.

For lovers of gardens and flowers Vancouver has two special treats: the Park-and-Tilford, a complex of eight different gardens, including a Japanese one, on the North shore. One of the most famous gardens in the world can be found on Vancouver Island - the Butchart Gardens outside Victoria. But to see them means staying over in Victoria, something I can heartily recommend, particularly if you are travelling with children who need to be entertained.

Within walking distance of Victoria's bus station and lovely old Empress Hotel are a gaggle of fun museums for kids and parents: the Undersea Gardens; a hilarious wax-works, complete with Princess Di's wedding, Darth Vader and horrific torture chambers; a classic car (all genuine) museum; and a miniature museum of both fairy tales and pioneer life, complete with scale models and lead soldiers and knights. A few minutes' walk takes you to the Houses of Parliament, or to the docks to see the Pacific Princess, the real Love Boat, which does West Coast cruises. Or you can take a four-hour cruise to Seattle on the Princess Margaret.

Within walking distance too are some quite astounding art and ethnological museums. The Art Gallery of Greater Victoria houses a large collection of Japanese and Chinese art as well as from the Americas, from Canada to Peru. But what really took my breath away was the Provincial Museum, which presents the natural and human history of British Columbia. I have never before seen such realistic and truly beautiful three-dimensional dioramas.



Sydney's Opera House on the water.

To Down Under and back

Meir Ronnen takes a beautiful route to Australia.

There's a lot of sailing to be had around the beautiful fjords. There's a famous yacht race around the island in May and a regatta, led by vintage sailing vessels, takes place in September. In summer you can charter a schooner with a crew.

Only a quarter-of-a-million people live on Vancouver Island. The pace is slow, the atmosphere studiously Anglified and tweedy. In Victoria there are fish-and-chip shops; and even its Chinatown, with its very cheap restaurants, is positively genteel. The Union Jack is official but make no mistake: despite the soft Scottish burr, the place is no-nonsense Canadian.

You can take your kids to the killer whale show at Sealand, near the Oak Bay Marina, and just off the scenic coastal drive is real wilderness. Victoria is a place for a family holiday, on land and sea. Hawaii. The next CP stop is full of the most beautiful people you ever saw, of mixed Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian origin for the most part.

I stopped off at Honolulu on my way back, with a choice of a two-and-a-half or five-day stay, as there are only two CP flights a week between Honolulu and Fiji. In two-and-a-half days, with a car rental, you can do some of the highlights of Oahu - a lovely but not the most beautiful or spectacular island of the group (and not the one with the overflowing volcanoes).

Honolulu has long been famous for Waikiki Beach and Pearl Harbour. The beach is beautiful but not all that distinctive.

I was immediately drawn to "Pearl," where the Pacific war began. It's now an empty basin and all that remains of "Battleship Row" lies beneath the surface. It's certainly worth visiting the famous USS Arizona Memorial there, built over the remains of the hull just below the surface. The U.S. Navy gives you a free tour and launch ride: the sailors are all women.

You leave from a small museum

that is devoted not to Japanese "infamy" but the famed U.S. Army 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Japanese Americans who fought like tigers in Italy. The regiment suffered more casualties and won more decorations than any other American formation anywhere.

The museum also tells the tale of the initial internment of many of these soldiers and their families and takes a firm stand against prejudice. Half the visitors to the Arizona memorial are impassive Japanese tourists. Accounts seem to have been closed very neatly.

Moored nearby is No. 287, a large U.S. sub that sank a great deal of Japanese tonnage during the war. It can be toured from stem to stern for a small charge and gives one an excellent idea of what it was like to live and fight from a submarine.

Oahu's spectacular beauty spots are on its north side, which you reach after driving through endless fields of papayas and pineapples (the most delicious in the world by the way, and nothing like their ilk grown elsewhere). The most beautiful valley in Oahu is a vast botanical garden, deserted by the Hawaiians a century ago because they believed the gods were angry with them, a self-expulsion from the nearest thing I have seen to the Garden of Eden, though it is now filled with tourists transported on electric trolleys.

Along the way you get off the trolleys to watch folk dancers telling traditional tales with the hula and other dances, or to watch high divers plunging into a pool from a height of 20 metres and missing submerged rocks by inches. The Waimea Falls are a special attraction.

Not far away on the north shore, near - of all things - a Brigham Young Mormon University, is the Polynesian Cultural Centre, a sort of Disneyland of the Pacific.

It is a complex of villages typical of every Polynesian culture: Maori, Fijian, Samoan, etc., staffed by students of the Mormon University who hail from each of these places. They

are all in traditional dress or undress, though modesty is the keyword. As the Mormons own the entire complex (and you will spend at least \$20 visiting it), you can't get so much as a beer with your fast food; as a recent concession to the times, the bar now serves Coca Cola, though pure fruit juices are *de rigueur*.

The huts and long houses typical of each culture are a marvel of traditional craftsmanship and you can watch women, young and old, performing traditional tasks of weaving and splitting coconuts, preparing meals, while a Samoan youth shows you how to make fire with friction sticks and coconut husk and how to climb up to the nuts.

The "villages" are connected by a waterway which provides you with a six-down conducted tour in a double canoe poled along by a skirted male guide.

If you have another morning in Honolulu, I'd recommend seeing the real thing at the Bishop Museum, and visiting the Royal Iolani Palace. Fiji. If you can afford only a few days in these lovely islands (I stopped at Fiji on the way to Australia and Hawaii on the way back, thus breaking the long flight at two different points), you won't do much better than going straight to the coast next to Nandi airport. In 20 minutes a taxi will get you to one of the world's loveliest hotels, the Regent of Fiji, which is also a veritable museum, being filled with real idols, artifacts and textiles, beautifully mounted and lit.

The Regent is a masterpiece of design, combining the feeling of an open Polynesian structure with modern 5-star hotel requirements, uniquely without the slightest hint of garishness or ostentation. The huge bedrooms, furnished in rattan and prints; are a delight and each opens onto the lawn along the coconut palm beach of a lagoon; the shore is lined with pleasure craft. Guests simply take their pick; as with most

Fijian resorts, there is no extra charge. I chose a catamaran and tacked at high speed to a yellow-sand island on the other side of the lagoon. The air was 30°, the water rather more. The sky was a riot of black-blue clouds and tropical colours. It was heaven.

Back on shore, the guests were sipping exotic rum-and-fruit drinks in the mid-pool bar. The outdoor luncheon café served an Indian seafood curry and splendid Fijian beer, brewed under Australian licence. Slightly more than 50 percent of the population of Fiji is of Indian origin, descendants of indentured labourers. The original islanders are part Melanesian, part Polynesian and the nicest people I have ever met.

The Regent enlivens pre-dinner drinks with a jolly folk-music group, nine brawny men with flowers in their hair. Dinners are quietly formal (no shorts please) and guests are often treated to an evening of folklore and mission choir music, quite captivating and not at all tacky. The clientele are half Australians and half young Japanese honeymooners, with a sprinkling of Americans.

An alternative to the expensive Regent is a stay at one of the Castaway "villages," an hour's ferry trip away, where you get your own delightful bungalow for half the charge at the Regent, and for little more than you pay for a caravan in Israel. A central café and bar is available and free watersports are 10 metres away, including a parachute ski.

Sydney and Melbourne. Suffice it to say here that Sydney is by far the most spectacularly beautiful city in the world, at least as seen from its harbour or from its harbour shore line, which comprises hundreds of miles of bays and inlets - and more up the Hawkesbury river in a comparatively small area.

You can rent a 44-foot ocean-going yacht for \$100 a day, a small charge if four couples share the expense of a day's sailing among thousands of interesting craft, from giant catamarans to Manly ferries and container ships. Try not to fall in - there are sharks.

One can dine and drink better in Melbourne and Sydney than in most countries; and far better than in North America. There are thousands of restaurants of all persuasions, but, as everyone eats out, at least at the weekends, bookings are required. Many places have a BYO sign outside, which means you bring your own wine, or grog, which saves everyone money. Australian white Chardonnays and Burgundians can compete with any wine in the world and are modest in price. Fish and shellfish are superb. The crayfish are a special treat, superior to Maine lobster; and the oysters are tastier than any I have had in France, Belgium or the States.

And then there is that peculiarly Australian invention, the drive-in liquor store (bottle-store in Sydney), where you can pick the wines,

beer and spirits off the shelf or have them loaded by willing lads.

If you happen to be a cricket fan, Australia is the place for you; there are even women's leagues, with the girls in white culottes, their pads strapped painfully to bare legs. But you don't have to know anything about Australian Rules Football to enjoy the 18-a-side mayhem played on an enormous oval, edged on by tipically ferocious barrackers. There are tennis greens everywhere, both real and artificial grass.

The landscapes are varied and dramatic, the museums and galleries efficiently dull, the suburbs beautiful and spotless. I particularly love the wild, largely empty southwest Victoria coast, with its huge rocks, enormous surf and stinging cold water, and listening to the bell birds squiggle and kookaburras in the seemingly endless blue-gum bush.

There's a special quality of "realness" to the Australian reality, just as there is to the Australian food, and above all, to the Australians themselves. This is one of the few affluent societies that hasn't gone plastic. Even the most *okker* of the Aussies are laid back and friendly, if shrewdly appraising. They abhor bullshit.

In this fair-dinkum land, you have to be fair dinkum too. Amsterdam. This is the best place to pick up your El Al flight home. It is still one of the most delightful and friendliest of all European cities, small enough to walk around, though the trams are efficient. The Amsterdamers are delightful and speak English. One can "do" the great museums in a couple of days: Vermeer and Rembrandt at the Rijksmuseum; the latest in European modern art at the Stedelijk; Vincent's story and early works at the Van Gogh Museum; also nearby: Vincent's masterpieces are less than an hour away at Otterloo. It's just a 20-minute train ride to the Frans Hals Museum.

Bars, cafés and restaurants of all prices abound; most are inexpensive. It's still light at 10 p.m. in the summer. You can still eat a herring in the street.

Small bed-and-breakfast hotels are also inexpensive. The nicest one I have ever stayed at is the Prinzenhof, on the Prinzengracht (a gracht is a moat, and there are concentric ones in Amsterdam, as distinct from a canal or the Amstel River). The Prinzenhof is around 250 years old, with beamed ceilings, steep stairs and an electric pulley to hoist your suitcases up the narrow stairwell.

Breakfast is served on Delft in a little blue-and-white room and the egg comes in a wooten cow, accompanied by rich brown bread, toast, honey and freshly sliced Dutch cheese, with a pot of the coffee for which the city is renowned. There are real paintings about and the best rooms overlook the gracht with its houseboats and flower sellers. A difficult place to leave.

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WOULDN'T it be nice to have a system of travelling abroad that would not lock you in to the rigid scheduling of a packaged tour, while allowing you to purchase the travel services needed abroad in Israeli currency here?

Such a system exists in the travel-voucher method developed by Carex, an Israeli travel wholesaler whose services are sold by over 100 travel agents throughout the country. Carex recently organized a press tour to Spain for a group of Israeli journalists to demonstrate the system, with hospitality provided by Iberia airlines, the Spanish tourist authorities, Carex and the companies that provide the travel services for Carex in Spain.

Vouchers themselves are of course nothing new in travel. One can pay for and reserve hotel rooms abroad while still in Israel, for example, with the voucher for that specific hotel reservation to be presented abroad.

The Carex system takes that several steps further. Its vouchers are purchased here in different dollar denominations, like traveller's cheques, and will be honored abroad by the hundreds of providers of ground services that are part of the Carex network.

Those purchasing Carex vouchers are given a booklet listing the ground services available with the vouchers in eight European countries. Each listing for hotels, tours, and rent-a-cars shows how many vouchers of which denomination they cost.

This flexible system of travel would be useful for journalists and businessmen, or for tourists travel-

On the market

ing alone or in small groups, who may either want to or have to make up their itinerary as they go along.

Other European countries covered by the Carex network are Belgium, France, Germany, Britain, Holland, Italy and Switzerland. Separate listings are available for travel in the U.S.

Going over the listings before the trip can give you a rough idea of how many vouchers should be purchased in Israel. Unused vouchers can be redeemed at the end of the trip, less a small fee for expenses. C.H.

JULY 27 WILL MARK the first anniversary of the Israeli operation of Iberia, the Spanish national airline.

Reports indicate that the opening of the official Iberia office here, the operation of the direct Israel-Spain line and all attendant activities, have been inordinately successful. Director of Iberia in Israel, Carmen Asin Cabrera, said: "We've had an extremely good year and have interested the Israeli public in seeing Spain as a first rate tourism area."

Proof of the high degree of success attained is that Iberia has increased its flights to three per week (from two) and now uses larger planes.

An IATA (the international civil aviation organization) survey shows that more than half the passengers flying to and from Spain, prefer Iberia to their own national airlines.

THE NARROW canals which meander through the British countryside, giving unfamiliar views of villages and towns are a unique part of the country's heritage. A holiday on them is relaxingly different - peaceful, scenic and as restful or energetic as you choose to make it.

Connected to the River Thames, and London, the canals are concentrated in the Midlands and northern England.

With only a handful of carriers still using the canals for freight, the government designated them as a leisure amenity in 1968. Thanks to the British Waterways Board, they are well preserved and maintained.

On the 1,800-kilometre cruising network, there are now about 120 marinas where holidaymakers can hire boats. Most are self-operated, traditional narrowboats, but there are also conventional cruisers and some hotel boats with a crew to navigate and cook the meals.

Boats can be hired through a number of central booking agents, costing from £200 to £400 (some £170,000 to £140,000) in the low season, according to size; this month and during August.

Information is available from the British Tourist Authority's overseas offices; or from US Waterway Holidays, Penn Place, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 1EU; Blakes Holidays, Wroxham, Norfolk NR12 8DH; Boat Enquiries, 43 Botley Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire OX2 0PT; or Hosesons Holidays, Sunway House, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 3LT.

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Home away from home

David Geffen

"AFTER TEN DAYS' stay at the Hotel Kaminitz, I am pleased to say that we have had every attention and find the hotel a homelike stopping place." A Californian guest, who in the 1880s stayed at the hotel on Jaffa Road, wrote these words of praise as he was leaving.

Another Californian, who lodged at the hotel during that decade wrote that it was "in the most agreeable part of Jerusalem and we heartily recommend its comfort." A San Franciscan noted that it was a pleasure to stay "at this most homelike little hotel." A gentleman from Cheyenne, Wyoming, pointed out that "everything is done to make guests comfortable and on leaving he feels that he is parting with friends."

The Jerusalem or Kaminitz Hotel was among the first Jewish hotels in the Old City. Opened in 1842 by a senior member of the Kaminitz family, it was initially an inn providing a resting place for visitors to the holy city. However, when one of the Kaminitz sons took over, he built an imposing structure which became a leading hotel, if not the leading hotel in the city. It was located across from what is today the Clal Building and was demolished sometime in the Twenties.

Jews and Christians from all over the world, commoners and royalty, all stopped at the Kaminitz. Fortunately, the guest book has been preserved and is to be found in the Special Collections department of the Hebrew University Library at Givat Ram.

One of the most interesting guests at the hotel was the Californian David Lubin. His entry in the guest book alone was far from the norm. When he checked out a century ago on June 23, 1884, he wrote as his farewell "Labour is Honorable."

A man of rare distinction and great intellect, he left an imprint on the development of agriculture in the 20th century through his International Institute of Labour, a forerunner of all subsequent international bodies. He also sensed the potential of the Zionist dream of the rebirth of the Jewish homeland.

Born in 1849 in Poland, he arrived in Sacramento, California, in 1874. With his half brother, Colonel Harris Weinstock, he opened up a department store called Weinstock's where he pioneered the "one-price" concept west of the Mississippi.

Although actively involved in business, David Lubin worked hard to develop himself intellectually and to supplement the minimal amount of education he had received as a child. He purchased and installed on his roof a good telescope and got a native of Sacramento with some scientific knowledge to instruct him in the fundamentals of astronomy. He also collected a comprehensive library, and as an autodidact he became well-read in history, philosophy, theology and economics.

In 1884 his mother, then over 70, reminded him of his promise that when he could afford it he would take her to the Holy Land.

His mother, a very devout woman, was most precise in reciting the services at the appropriate times. If someone cast a wary eye at her—even her own son—she would answer: "I am not ashamed of my religion."

After visiting Europe and seeing some of the great museums there, they took a boat to Egypt and then on to Palestine. When they disembarked at Jaffa, Lubin's mother fell on her knees and "kissed the sacred soil with passionate devotion."

"Together they toured the country, visiting all the sites of Biblical renown. 'Contact with the homeland of his race,' his biographer wrote, 'made him dream dreams but these were shaped by his American upbringing and experience.' One outcome of this visit as he viewed the ancient agricultural locales of his people was his commitment to establish the International Institute of

Agriculture which he accomplished in 1909. Even more important for the Jewish people was his realization of the industrial and agricultural potential of the Jewish homeland.

One of his best formulations on this point, particularly his understanding of Zionism, is to be found in a letter which he wrote to Justice Louis Brandeis in 1918 shortly after the Balfour Declaration. "In response to your request," he began, "let me say, first of all, that in 1884 I visited Palestine and became impressed with the idea of Zionism."

Now Lubin stressed what he felt should be accomplished initially: "the development of Palestine on industrial rather than on agricultural lines."

"I favoured," he recalled to Brandeis, "the opening of factories, to be operated by up-to-date machinery, for the manufacture of such staple goods as would find a market in the Mediterranean countries and in the interior of Asia and Africa. In fact," he noted, "I was in favour of converting Palestine into a new New England, when commerce and industry on American lines would be sure to sweep the field."

Now came the second half of his plan. "Successful commerce and industry were soon to open the way for safe financial ventures, when capital would come forward for the construction of aqueducts to afford an ample supply for irrigating and manufacturing purposes."

With this accomplished, the next phase was almost pastoral.

"The agricultural restoration of Palestine could then be taken systematically in hand; when reforestation could be undertaken, when the ancient vineyard terraces could again be supplied with earth; when hill and dale, when mountain-side and plain, could again be made to blossom as the rose; when a new Palestine would arise, perhaps surpassing in grandeur the Palestine of the days of old."

Fascinated with the extreme religiosity he found embedded in the Jerusalem yeshivot, he frequented the synagogues and the academies of learning during his visit. He sought a way to blend the rigid ritualism he saw with the moral quest of the prophets, and he developed his own synthesis, his practical idealism, which he applied in every venture in which he took part.

After several months in Palestine, even though his mother had decided to remain, Lubin knew that he had to return to California. There, he would learn to farm the land and to seek out the maximum it could produce. He would also champion the rights of the farmer, would develop the California fruit growers' exchange, and the rural credit banks. Yet all of this had evolved from the vision of the Israeli farmer of old which he had garnered in his ancient homeland.

The background to the Brandeis-Lubin correspondence revolved around Lubin's achievements as the head of the Agriculture Institute.

In addition, Lubin had at one point voiced some anti-Zionist sentiments. Brandeis sought to clear the air, and Lubin took up the challenge himself and noted why he had changed his mind.

"I now see that Israel under dispersion may be compared to a force reduced to a number of heterogeneous points moving in heterogeneous places, and such heterogeneity is unsuited as a means for the end in view. I now see," he continued, "that the promulgation of the Mission of Israel demands a world centre, a world authority whence the forces activating it could radiate in every direction. Such a world centre for Israel does not now exist, nor could it exist in Palestine under Turkish rule. It could, however, exist in a national home for the Jewish people."

The eminent David Lubin spent his days in Jerusalem at the Kaminitz on Jaffa Road. A century has passed since he signed the guest book, but the dream he had then has become a reality.

WITH THE Olympics going on in Los Angeles, California is teeming with tourists, bringing in an estimated \$26 billion in revenue. With its wide open spaces, California is somehow contriving to accommodate all the visitors: as we discovered, there is far more to this land than L.A.

Flying into San Francisco at night meant that our acquaintance with the city was made through early morning mists, which curled over the brown-and-yellow mountainsides, white city and blue bay. San Francisco was all its celluloid image had made it out to be—steep streets climbing almost vertically or making dizzying descents, Fisherman's Wharf with the artifacts of former hippies—now soberly older and somewhat the worse for wear—making stained glass pictures and jewelry by the golden sands of the beach, among the squawking of giant seagulls.

Gradually the different strands of the city's identity weave together to form the tourists' tapestry. The picture is complex—ethnic, cultural, scenic variety, all against the blue backdrop of the bay.

Going through the impressive Chinese gateway into Chinatown is like visiting another continent. People who have apparently been born and brought up here speak Chinese as their first language. But rather than being an exotic offshoot, this part of the city is well-rooted in California history. This is Chinese California, and many families arrived here as long ago as the 1850s, following on the Forty-niner's Gold Rush.

In the elegant open spaces of the Golden Gate Park lies an enclosure which reminds one of another community in California's ethnic identity. This is the charming Japanese Tea Garden. (Japanese immigrants have settled in California from as long ago as the 1880s.)

Much of San Francisco's heritage—like California's history, past and present—is, however, often Hispanic. When travelling along the freeways you can hear two kinds of radio station: standard American pop or country, or Spanish. This means that the plaintive lilt of Mexican mariachi accompanies you on your Californian journey, a reminder that after Mexico ceded the province to the U.S. in 1848, the Hispanic presence has been continuous and increasing.

The difference between the attractions of California and the adjacent part of Mexico can be summed up by a comparison between the cheerful Mexican American families eating out on Sunday at McDonalds in San Isidro, and the hopelessness of the child-beggars, a few hundred metres away, over the border, in Tijuana. Congress is currently debating yet again the fate of the two to four million illegal Mexican immigrants (no one really knows how many) whose labour has undoubtedly fuelled California's agricultural prosperity.

Immigrants have built the state: the population has jumped from 1.5 million in 1900 to over 25 million today. In 1961, 1,300 new legal residents entered California daily; this year 250,000 are expected between January and December. If it were a sovereign country, the gross domestic product of California would rank sixth among the nations of the world. In its ethnic mix California, by the year 2000, will probably be 55 per cent non-Hispanic white, 28 per cent Hispanic, and 7 per cent black.

Among the non-Hispanics are the Scandinavians of the town of Solvang, set incongruously between Los Alamos and Santa Barbara, where architecture, people, and way of life are still as Danish as possible.

It was on our departure from San Francisco that we learnt our first two lessons in Californian proportions. The first was our amazed encounter with redwoods in Muir Woods—trees as tall as skyscrapers, just as promised, as if someone had humorously sprinkled growth hormone on pine trees and let them grow for a few hundred years.

Thinking of redwoods, like the Sistine Chapel, gives one a crick in the neck, even in recollection, but as



Painting by Sandra Pepys Heidecker

Majestic California

Sandra Pepys Heidecker discovers the delights of the soul — and the stomach — in the land of the redwood trees.

with Michelangelo's sublime invention, all that staring upwards was worth it.

Our next lesson in sheer size was when we spent hours trying to get somewhere that an unfeeling guide book claimed was "nearby." But our meanderings took us through charming miles of typically Californian grasslands, dotted with scrappy oaks hung with creepers like the second act of Gisel seen by daylight.

But the great scenery was really next day, along the famous 17 Mile Drive past Monterey, with its pines, mountain cypresses and cliffsides. Blue water shone iridescently below us, lapis lazuli shading into deep turquoise. We saw seals basking offshore with their young, and in the garden of a lucky resident, a deer startled into statuesque immobility, before fleeing into the thicket.

Near Monterey we had heard of the garlic wine of Gilroy and set off to find it. When Californians do something they put their heart and soul into doing it well, and generally

on a large scale. The approach to Gilroy is signalled by a delicious nose-twitching aroma, olfactory bliss for garlic buffs. In the town itself, heaps of gleaming plump garlics were awaiting shipment.

We never found the garlic wine but we did enjoy tastings in more conventional wineries—big ones at Gonzalez, and small ones like Pedretti's in the fruit-laden Santa Clara Valley.

From delights of the stomach we proceeded to those of the soul, first the scenic drive along Big Sur—beautiful, but only recommended for those who have not yet seen Italy's magnificent Sorrento Peninsula—and then inland, to the unique splendours of Yosemite National Park.

Climbing the Tioga Pass through mountains still hung with ice and snow in summer, we descended into the secretive valley with its shining waterfalls and rushing watercourses. This enclosed mountain fastness with its green and blue

translucent rivers was for me the strangely familiar incarnation of my childhood imaginings of Hiawatha.

Everything here is on a majestic scale: great peaks, wide valleys, soaring redwoods, white plumes of cascading waterfalls. This was poetry, turned into landscape, none the less spectacular or inspiring for being shared with thousands of other visitors.

We spent the night camped in an imitation wigwam among the pine trees on the outskirts of the park, surrounded by beautiful birds and lively chipmunks. Hiawatha is gone now, dispersed, dispossessed, but the Indian past still lingers somehow in Yosemite's crisp air.

The descent back into 20th-century California is more prosaic—miles of golden prairie, only enlivened by thoughts of Laura and the others in the Little House. In the evening, we stopped to search for typical prairie food—at the nearest Taco Bell, the local gourmet's paradise.

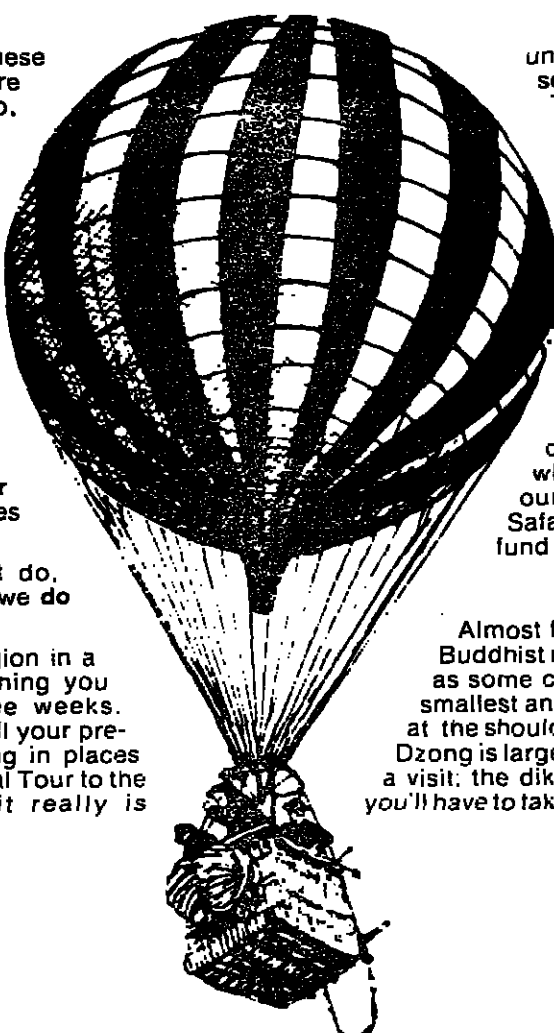
1. WHERE IS RI-DZONG? 2. WHAT IS A DIK-DIK? AND 3. WHY DO GEOGRAPHICAL'S TRIPS COST MORE?

No, this isn't a School Quiz, but these are some of the questions that we are asked pretty frequently. Just to prove we aren't trying to get away from the point, let's tackle Number 3 first.

Well, first of all, they don't always cost more (you knew we'd say that, didn't you?). When they do, the reason is surprisingly simple: they include more, and give you more for your money. To be frank, we've never quite understood people who go looking for an all-inclusive tour and then book one that is little more than a string of days "Free for shopping". If plundering Marks & Spencer is your thing, you'll hardly need the services that we provide.

And having said what we don't do, perhaps we'd better explain what we do do.

First, we will visit a country or region in a civilised manner, rather than running you around eight countries in three weeks. Second, we will do our utmost to fill your precious time with things worth doing in places worth seeing (none of this "Optional Tour to the Unforgettable Whatever". If it really is



unforgettable, we'll make sure you see it, and include it in the price). Third, if a place justifies the effort of getting there, you can leave the logistical headache to us—that's our job. We'd never skip a place solely because it's off the beaten track.

Finally, when packing you off to the ends of the earth, we'll see to it that you are travelling in the company of a guide—in the fullest sense of the word. We're very proud of our team of guides: they are there to add an extra dimension to your experience, and whether you're in Egypt with one of our archaeologists, or on a Kenyan Safari with one of our zoologists, their fund of knowledge is yours to enjoy.

Almost forgot: Ri-Dzong is a cliff-hanging Buddhist monastery in Ladakh (or Little Tibet, as some call it) and a dik-dik is the world's smallest antelope (an adult stands 30 cm high at the shoulder and weighs all of 3.5 kg). Ri-Dzong is large and static, so we can promise you a visit; the dik-dik is tiny and highly mobile, so you'll have to take pot luck. But come and have a try.

DUAD

Here's the choice:

WESTERN TURKEY

6 August - 22 days
1 October - 19 days
8 October - 15 days
10 October - 8 days

EASTERN TURKEY

14 August - 16 days

CRETE

2 August - 7 September

5 October - 9 days

SOUTHERN SPAIN

(Cataluña & Andalusia)

8 September & 4 October

- 19 days

ITALY

(From Rome to the Alps)

24 July - 13 August

& 3 October - 17 days

JUGOSLAVIA

2 August - 15 days

24 September - 22 days

BRITAIN

(England, Wales & Scotland)

23 July & 13 August

(with the Edinburgh Festival)

- 17 days

EAST AFRICA SAFARI

From 18 July weekly

- 8 or 15 days

SOUTH AFRICA, NAMIBIA & BOTSWANA

31 July, 9 October

11 December - 22 days

USA & CANADA

2 August

& 25 September - 28 days

SOUTH AMERICA

26 July - 37 days

And for the young at heart:

THE PYRENEES

2 August - 19 days

THE ITALIAN ALPS

24 July & 14 August - 15 days

KASHMIR & LADAKH

(Little Tibet)

25 July - 25 days

NEPAL HIMALAYAS

26 September - 24 days

KENYA CAMPING SAFARI

1 August & 8 August - 22 days

3 October - 17 days

5 September - 22 days

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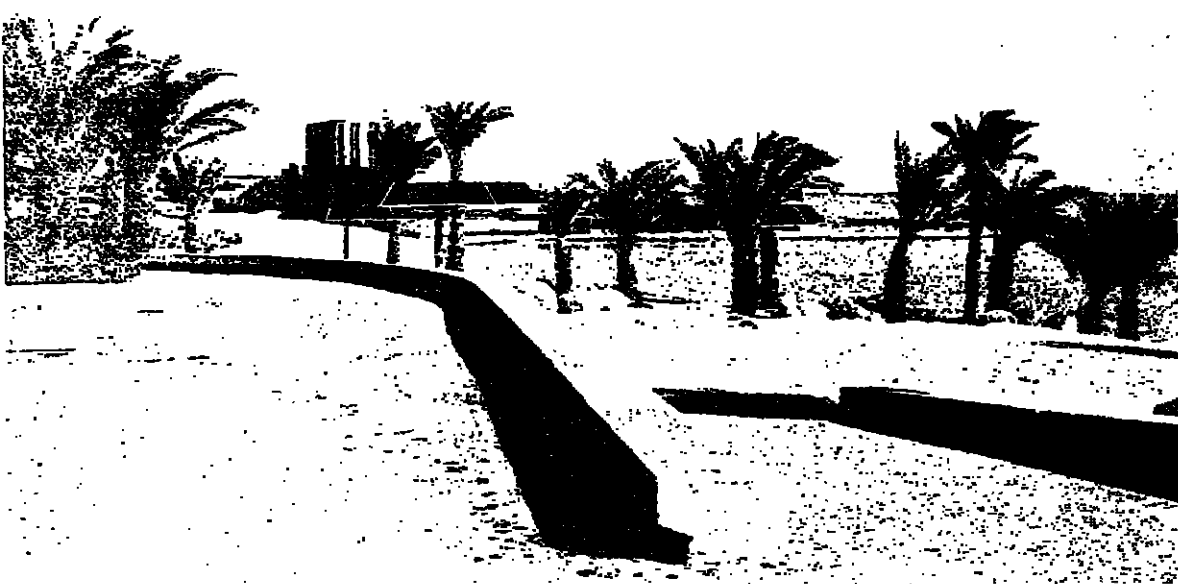
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The Dead Sea blooms

WHENEVER I GO to the Dead Sea, I always feel a little apologetic. I have no skin problems or aches in my joints and for the past 25 years or so I have not suffered from allergies. True, I have an occasional pain in my joints, but a hot bath is usually enough to clear it up. What in the world is such a disgustingly healthy fellow doing in a place like the Dead Sea?

But even healthy people feel tired and run down from time to time and when the opportunity came up to spend a weekend at the Gali Zohar hotel, I decided it was just what I needed. For those who have not visited the Dead Sea recently, or even for those who have merely driven past, the area in which this hotel and several others are located may come as something of a revelation.

Where once there was just a dusty highway passing through, there is now a broad boulevard, complete with trees and walks, shaded areas and benches. A large commercial centre and a treatment area on the sea, are also being built.

It is a far cry from 15 years ago when the hotel was the first to be erected in the area. At that time, those wishing to come for treatment could stay in a cluster of huts erected by Kupat Holim. Now the Gali Zohar is building a 100-room extension which will add new facilities to the area.

Perhaps the only complaint that can't be cured at the Gali Zohar is overweight. It is an atmosphere where the three hearty meals a day are supplemented by coffee and cake at 4 p.m. At breakfast, the guests

Haim Shapiro

can be seen carting off their mid-morning snacks, just in case they feel peckish. It is a world in which no one has heard of the tiny portions, artfully arranged, of nouvelle cuisine; a world where goulash and gef'ite fish and chicken soup with noodles are the order of the day, but the gef'ite fish and goulash are made according to someone's grandmother's recipe, where the soup has the rich taste that can't come from powder and where even the noodles are home made.

True, there is not a great deal to do, other than lie in the sun — a special non-carcinogenic sun, whose harmful rays are filtered out by more layers of atmosphere than anywhere else on earth. For a change, you can paddle around in the Dead Sea or take a plunge into the pool.

But after only a few hours, you don't feel like doing anything more. One explanation is the heavy concentration of bromide, a natural tranquilizer, in the atmosphere. To put it bluntly, you get high on the air.

Many of the guests, of course, are there to do more than just lie around. Studies have shown that a month at the Dead Sea can be more effective, and cheaper, than hospital treatment for psoriasis. A rheumatic cure is usually shorter, about two weeks.

And more and more people, especially from Europe, are discovering the area. Hotels are springing up and the beach area is starting to look attractive. What remains is the complaint, especially from those staying

for long cures, that there is nothing to do in the evenings.

The hotels are trying, with live entertainment, parties and nightclubs. Moreover, a guest at any hotel in the area is welcome to attend a programme at any other hotel. We spent one delightful evening just sitting at the poolside terrace of our hotel, listening to music and lingering over a drink — but no doubt others would like more excitement.

One possibility, and one hopes that the hotels will try it themselves without waiting for the Tourism Ministry, would be to have evening concerts somewhere near the beach. The acoustics are perfect and no doubt a nightly show, even one of very modest proportions, would do much to alleviate the feeling of nothing to do.

But whatever the case, there is no let-up in business. The Gali Zohar extension is an attempt to deal with some of the demand, as well as to provide a more economical alternative for guests staying long periods.

The rooms will have kitchenettes, and a minimarket will sell groceries. Moreover, foreign guests worried about price rises will be able to reserve a room for a ten-year period at a set rate, with a guaranteed refund of their prepayment if they decide the plan is not for them.

And just to take care of those few periods when the weather is not suitable for the various cures, the extension will also house large congress and convention rooms, complete with facilities for simultaneous translations.

In short, things are livening up at the Dead Sea.

IF YOU like to hike, you have probably found yourself at a fork in the trail where your map shows only a single line with no branches. One path must lead to the spring, crusader fortress, or ancient synagogue you want to reach; the other in all likelihood meanders through the hills until it disappears in the bramble. Even if you navigate well with map and compass and have been in the area before, you would enjoy being certain you are going the right way, especially if the children are asking "Are we there yet?"

In such a situation, it is a relief to see, on a rock on one side of the fork, a stripe of red paint sandwiched between two white stripes — the mark of the "red path" you've been following, shown on your trail-marking (simon shvilim) map in a bright broken red line, leading to the fortress.

Even better, the day hike chart on the back of this map, issued by the Public Committee for the Marking of Trails, tells you that the walk to the approaches to the fortress takes two to three hours round trip, and is easy enough for a family. You can confidently tell the children: "No, but we'll be there soon."

While you are reminding them to take another drink, you can steal another glance at the pictures of common trees on the back of the map, so you can identify one or two for them.

For those who are out for a trip of several days, camp grounds and youth hostels are marked on the map.

The non-profit committee, in which the Society for the Protection of Nature and the Nature Reserves Authority take part, has marked trails and issued topographical maps of the Eilat area, the Judean Desert (two maps), the Carmel area and, most recently, the Upper Galilee. Work is now in progress on maps of the Golan, Jerusalem and the Judean Hills, and the Negev, according to committee chairman Ori Devir.

Devir says that the idea of marking trails and issuing maps of them was originally proposed here before the founding of the state, though it was not until the 1950s that the first map, of the southern Judean Desert, was put together at the initiative of Yosi Feldman, founder of the Ein Gedi field school.

Devir was the moving force behind the next map, of the Eilat area. "I simply loved the area," he explains, and since he was then a member of Egged, he got funding for the project from the bus cooperative.

But for a long period, "The whole thing was on the back burner," and only reissues of the original two maps were published in 1980 and 1981. After the Six Day War, trails were marked and a map was prepared of the northern Judean Desert. In 1973, the committee began marking trails in the Golan at the request of the Israel Defence Forces, which wanted to prevent hikers from getting lost as well as to develop the area. The work in the Golan, however, was interrupted by the Yom Kippur War and only began again this year.

Five years ago, Devir became the chairman of the committee and the decision was made to mark the trails of the Carmel area. Devir says this was actually a "small revolution" — first, because the area was chosen "because it's a place where the whole Jewish people hikes," rather than at the initiative of someone with a special interest in a particular territory; and second, because the new map was designed to help people who usually don't hike, as well as those who are crazy about it.

With the goal of helping the common person in mind, a number of loop trails were laid out, so that people could drive to the start of the trail, hike, and return to their car. The Carmel map was also the first one for which the IDF gave permission to use the 1:50,000 scale, which makes navigation much easier but which had previously been restricted for security reasons.

Beginning with the Carmel, the committee also began to "turn the map into a trip guide" in Devir's words, by providing varied information on the back of the map. A hike chart gives routes ranging in length from half an hour to six hours, rated as family, regular and "good hikers only." The beginning and end points are listed, along with the best season and notes on the hike.

With each map, the information on the back has increased. Small maps of popular areas are given in more exact scale but without contour lines "because some people get con-



Happy trails!

The Public Committee for the Marking of Trails is making local hikers' lives easier, reports Gershom Gorenberg.

fused by such things," Devir explains. The northern Judean Desert map includes diagrams of the ruins of Herodian and of the settlement of the Dead Sea sect at Qumran, as well as drawings of footprints of desert animals. Devir says "In my opinion, it's worth getting the Galilee map just for the map of old Akko," which appears along with a map of old Safed.

The maps are prepared and published for the committee by the Survey of Israel, a government agency. The main map of each area is a full topographical one, with the same type of map symbols used on other Survey of Israel maps. In addition, IDF training areas are marked — particularly important, Devir notes, because these "fire areas" are usually not marked in the field. All this, of course, is besides the lines indicating marked trails, drawn on map in the same colour as the rectangles painted on rocks or metal signs along the path.

Marking and mapping an area, Devir says, takes about four years. First, field schools and nature reserves staff, as well as individuals that the committee turns to as experts on the area, make suggestions for routes to be marked. A draft map is drawn up and presented to the public at Nature Society offices for further suggestions.

At one time, trails were marked by volunteers, but the committee now gives a field school staff member in the area a part-time position, to make sure certain standards are met. The coloured markings must be painted at each junction where a mistake could be made. Elsewhere the markings are only close enough to make a hiker feel secure that he is still on the right path. The markings must also be visible from both directions. "Today I can go through an area (which was marked by volunteers) and tell from which direction the trail was marked," Devir says.

Devir says the Golan project should be complete in another half a year, after the decade long delay, and he hopes the Jerusalem area map will be out about two years from now. Eventually, he says, the committee would like to issue maps for the entire country.

Trail-marking maps are available at the bookstores in Society for the Protection of Nature offices. They are printed both on regular paper and on sturdier synthetic.

WHILE MAPS of marked trails are intended to make the Israeli country-side more accessible not only to dedicated hikers but also to the general public, they will not be much help to tourists and new immigrants who do not yet read Hebrew. Public Committee for the Marking of Trails chairman Ori Devir says that before English maps are issued "It will be many more years. It's too big an investment."

Lack of maps is not the only problem facing the non-Hebrew-speaker.

The director of the Society for the Protection of Nature's Jerusalem area, Tzipi Ron, dissuades tourists and new immigrants from hiking on their own in Israel before becoming familiar with a given area by participating in organized tours, such as those run by the society.

"We don't want some tourist buying a map and going off on his own," Ron says, adding that the society has problems every year with tourists who get lost in difficult terrain. "I repeat this warning a thousand times, especially to anyone planning to go to desert areas."

Even concerning less dangerous country, Ron urges caution. "There aren't faucets everywhere, it's not always easy to connect the map and the terrain, someone can get lost, panic and the end may not be good... this country has difficulties, and I don't just mean terrorists or other bad people."

The society has offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheba and Nazareth for advice on and coordination of hikes. The offices are intended to help leaders of organized groups, though Ron says others can also ask for information. My experience is that the offices normally only have detailed information on their own area of the country.

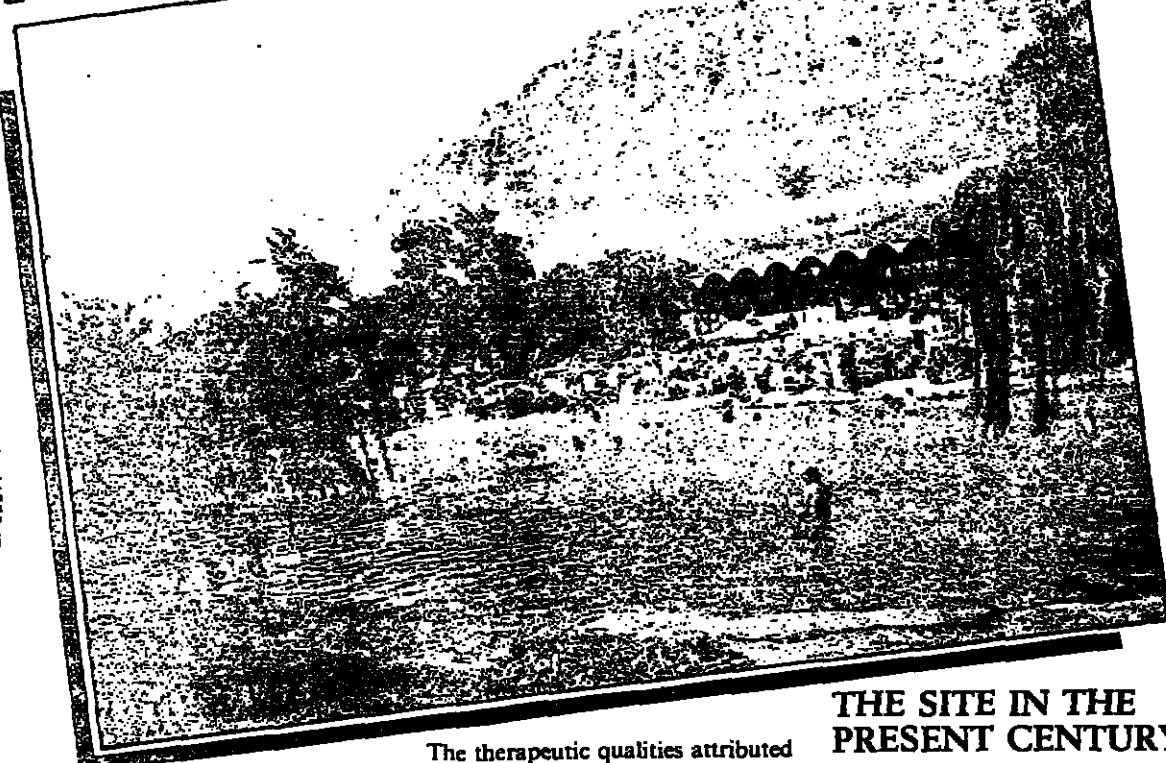
Ron says that the society's field schools also have staff members who can give information on hiking, their areas, but such guidance is not available at regular hours, nor, she adds, are field school staff always in the mood. She does not advise going to hike in a given area depending on the mood of the field school.

Maps issued in the 1:100,000 scale by the Survey of Israel have major place names in English transliteration, and the legend is in both English and Hebrew. Some, but not all, of the symbols used on the maps of marked trails appear on the legend of the 1:100,000 survey maps. But finding one's way with a 1:100,000 map is considerably harder than with a 1:50,000 map.

As Ron emphasizes, one solution for hikers who are not familiar with Israel's terrain or hiking conditions is to join tours organized by the society, a large number of which are guided in English.

Travel and tourism was edited by Amy Levinson.

HAMMAT GADER, NEAR THE SEA OF GALILEE



HAMMAT GADER

On the great Syrian-African Rift Valley, scene of past volcanic upheavals, may be found the hot springs of Gadara, famous for their therapeutic qualities even in ancient times, because of their mineral-rich waters.

The Romans chose the springs of Hammat Gader as the ideal place to erect a bath-house second in size in the whole of the Roman Empire.

The New Testament mentions the area as a part of Jesus' region of activities. Mark 5:1-20 tells of the time Jesus cured a sick man from Decapolis (Hammat Gader was one of the "10 Greek Cities" Decapolis). It is also recorded that, in 68 A.D., the first Christian community found a haven in these parts more secure than in war-stricken Jerusalem.

THE SITE IN THE PRESENT CENTURY

Today you can visit the site in comfort and view the genius of Roman architecture as expressed in the bath-houses, the largest, most luxurious and best preserved in the world.

The Ein Balzam spring (42°C), which has been re-built by the developers of the site, constitutes today a major source of attraction for visitors.

There is an alligator reserve on the site. The animals were flown over specially from Florida in the U.S. Today they have settled down and live in a real tropical atmosphere. These impressive creatures grow to a length of up to 3 meters, and live to an age of 100 years or more.

At the site there is also a large restaurant, offering a wide choice of foods, self-service the best in the Galilee. The restaurant is spacious, air-conditioned, with a family atmosphere emanating from the pleasant, smiling Kibbutz members.



Hammat Gader



Hot Springs

Hammat Gader Hot Springs, D.N. Ramat Hagolan 12480 Israel. Tel: 067-51039.

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IT WAS IN the late 19th century that a woman approached the famous American lawyer-lecturer Robert Ingersoll. "Mr. Ingersoll," she asked, "at what age can I start to educate my child?" Ingersoll, an exponent of early education, asked how old the child was. The woman answered that it would be born in three months.

"Go home, woman!" shouted Ingersoll. "You've already wasted six precious months."

At the recent International Symposium on Child Development, Ingersoll would have found a lot of experts agreeing with him that no time is too early for the beginnings of stimulation, impressions and contacts which will develop the child and in the end increase its potential.

One of the speakers, a Harvard professor, has discovered some incredible things about the care of premature infants. Professor Berry Brazelton, originally from Waco, Texas, heads the Child Development Research Department at Harvard. If we wanted to devise a torture chamber for a human being, he says, we would set up something resembling the standard premature infant intensive care unit.

"Deprivation is no word for it," says Brazelton. "There are the glaring and unremitting lights; the firm and unyielding mattresses and stiff sheets; the whiteness all round and the noise of the machinery."

It was in studying the development of the premature infant that it became obvious that the first weeks of life may affect a child for years, if not permanently. It has been evident for a long time that premature infants have some developmental problems, but this was attributed to the fact of their prematurity. They were "not quite done" when born, it was thought.

But serious investigation found that a premature infant was no different from a full-term infant which for some other reason had been kept for the first weeks or months of life in an intensive care unit.

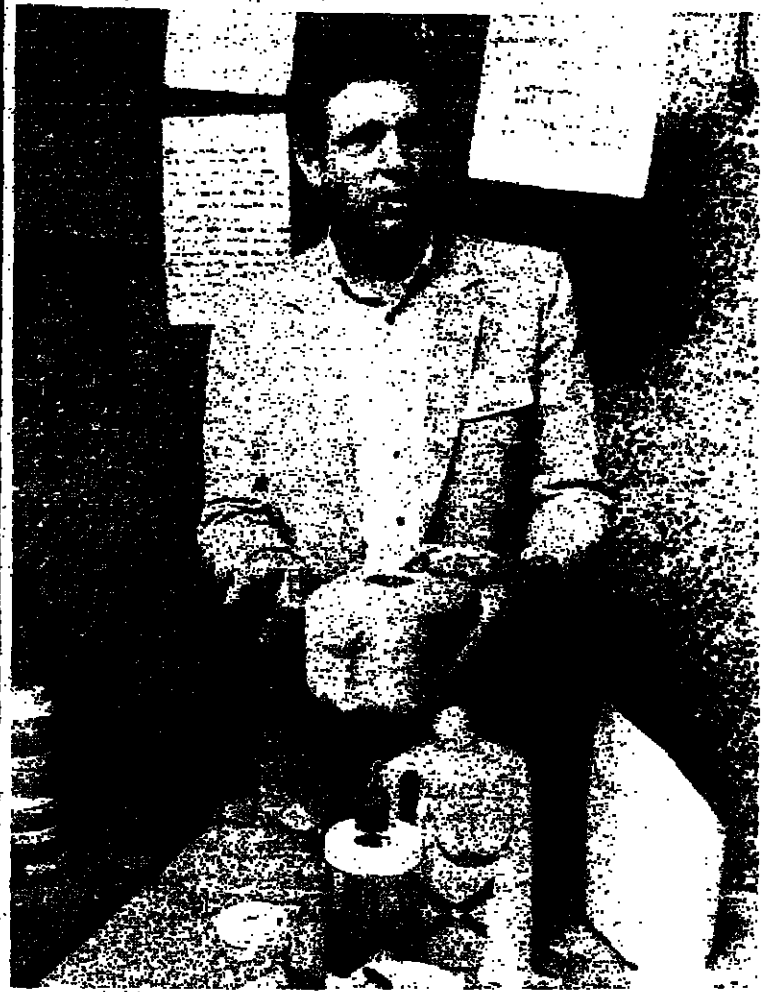
It became clear that it was deprivation and not length of intra-uterine stay that determined development. The premature infant was simply being kept in total sensory deprivation, neither spoken to, cuddled nor made contact with. That was what made it slow.

APPLYING this knowledge to the normal child, Brazelton says, if the child receives suitable sensory stimulation during the first weeks of life, it is liked to, cuddled, touched and allowed to grasp and touch, this can influence its total developmental pattern.

Dr. Dov Tamir, director of the Jerusalem Municipal Department of Public Services, and head of the city's mother and child stations, says they have done experiments which show that early stimulation of the infant can make a minimum of 10 points difference in the I.Q. of the child at age three.

In one experiment Tamir, a pediatrician, divided the mother and child stations into two groups. In one group the mothers were included from the first visit to the station in the Kidum programme for child development. They were instructed in infant care: the need for contact with the child; the necessity of talking to the infant and of providing sound, colour and motion for stimuli. The second group was not instructed, but allowed to raise their children in the way they normally would. When tested at three years of age, the

IT'S NEVER TOO EARLY



Dov Tamir with some of the toys made from discarded household items.

The Jerusalem Post's D'vora Ben Shaul talks to two experts in the field of early childhood development who attended a recent international symposium on the subject in Jerusalem. The pictures are by Karen Benzian.



Berry Brazelton... 'Incredible discoveries about premature infants.'

After a time, it becomes very, very still. Brazelton feels sure this is an attempt on the part of the fetus at first to get away from the interference and then, in time, to adjust to it.

On the other hand, the researchers all said that visualizing the infant through ultrasound has a tremendous impact on the prospective father and that this too is important in the attitude of the male parent to the child. They found that fathers who had seen their babies on ultrasound felt far more personally involved than fathers who had not. The latter described their future infant as "strong, normal, healthy," while those who had already visualized the fetus on ultrasound used adjectives like "active, sweet, beautiful, soft, cuddly, or even clever."

ONE OF THE most interesting devices exhibited to participants and visitors to the symposium was a small, deep-pile upholstered baby hammock which is stretched inside the crib. Called a "crib-cuddle," the hammock has a pocket containing a small electronic simulator of the maternal heart beat.

Tamir told *The Jerusalem Post* that infants immediately respond to the rhythmic sound of the maternal heart beat by relaxing and becoming content. This is so certain, he says, that if a baby fails to respond in this way, there is immediate suspicion of a hearing difficulty. In fact, the response of the infant to the maternal heart beat may well prove important in the detection of hearing problems in the newborn.

Once, Tamir says, we thought we should start educating children at age five, when they entered kindergarten. Later, "we knew we had to start by three. Today we know that if you delay infant education until age three you can almost guarantee the child a good chance of failing. You have placed that child in a position of high risk, of having learning problems and adjustment difficulties."

children who had enjoyed the enriched programme were 10 or more I.Q. points higher.

On display at the congress were a wide variety of stimulating toys, all made from plastic bottles and ordinary household items. Tamir says that the Kidum project was developed to help mothers because the cost of regular toys is far higher than most parents can afford.

Although there is no doubt that some of these child development programmes may do a great deal in helping to reduce the social gap, and much attention in this field is being applied to children from culturally deprived circumstances, both in Israel and abroad, Brazelton, often referred to as "America's new Dr. Spock," says it is a mistake to think that only children from deprived social strata are in danger of stimulatory neglect and deprivation. The upper-class child of educated parents is often as badly off as the child from a simpler environment.

Since more mothers in the educated classes work outside the home, the infant is often left in the care of a nursemaid whose only interest is to keep the baby quiet. This deprivation of contact may be more severe, he says, than in the home where there are more people, siblings and others, who stimulate the baby.

Most mothers in a U.S. survey admitted that they did not talk much to their babies until they were about a year old. They said they felt "silly talking to the baby when it is too small to understand." In fact, Brazelton says, this is far from the truth. "Babies may perhaps not understand the words, but they are aware and respond to the contact even during the first days of life."

BRAZELTON also expressed his concern, as did several other behavioural neo-natologists, over the increased use of ultrasound examination of the fetus. Although nothing has been proved, many spe-

cialists in infant development feel that until we know more it would be best to use this useful diagnostic device only when it is needed, and not, as now, just because we have it.

While neither Brazelton nor any

of his colleagues feel that the ultrasound is anything other than a miraculous tool for visualizing the infant, they are worried about the developing pattern where the obstetrician does an ultrasound examination ev-

ery month "just to see how things look."

Brazelton says that he has observed that when the machine first starts operating, the fetus becomes very active, and twists and turns.

THIS IS OUR

אמת

An immigrant's ambition

By HYAM CORNEY / Post London Correspondent

BY ACQUIRING the Mirror Group of newspapers for a sum of just over £113 million, Robert Maxwell has finally achieved his ambition to own a Fleet Street newspaper, which eluded him on several occasions in the past.

Over the years, he has made unsuccessful bids for the *News of the World*, *The Times*, *The Sunday Observer* and *The Standard*. Now he has purchased the mass circulation *Daily Mirror*, with daily sales of three and a half million copies, *The Sunday Mirror* and the *Sunday People*.

Maxwell (who owns the Pergamon Press) was born Jan Ludwig Hoch in a part of Czechoslovakia that is now the Soviet Union. He comes from a family of observant Jews and he himself was given what he describes as "a traditional Jewish education."

Today, he still speaks excellent Yiddish, even though he has formally belonged to the Church of England for the past twenty years. Hoch left school at the age of eleven and joined the Czech underground movement four years later, fighting Hitler. At the start of the Second World War, he found himself in France and was captured by the Germans but escaped and made his way to England in 1941. He volunteered for the British army and was accepted, although he knew no English. Within a short period, however, he had mastered the language.

He won the Military Cross for bravery, which was presented to him by Field Marshal Montgomery.

AFTER THE war, he was sent to the Ruhr as an intelligence interrogator

for the British and for a time was head of the press section for the British in Berlin. In 1948, he joined the publishing world, setting up his own company which distributed scientific information to libraries.

In 1964, he became a member of parliament for the Labour Party but six years later lost his seat after being censured by the party's national executive for meddling in local party affairs. Not having found many allies in parliament there were signs of relief when he twice failed to be re-elected as an MP.

His business ventures also took a dive — but this was only temporary. His remarkable comebacks earned him the nickname of "the bouncing Czech."

Last year, he bought third division football club Oxford United (the headquarters of his publishing house are in Oxford) and from a club that was losing money in that division turned it into one that made money last season in the second division. Ambitious as ever, he tried to buy Manchester United but was thwarted.

There have been several indications in recent years that Maxwell is returning to his Jewish origins. He has frequently been seen at Jewish charity functions and was pleased that a recent television profile of him was filmed in Israel where he was attending the Jerusalem Book Fair.

The Mirror group, traditionally Labour supporters, has always dealt fairly with Israel and Jewish issues. There is little doubt that it will continue to do so under its new Yiddish-speaking proprietor.

All those who value the Jewish experience, the treasures of the Jewish past and the promise of the Jewish future, must reject the religious polarization in Israel today, and join together to help repair the damage.

Intolerance, hatred, fanaticism, violence — these are not the Jewish way. But they have come to dominate too much of our lives as Jews.

All Jews are part of the Jewish people. None should be written off or read out of the community.

A Labour government will uphold and defend democratic principles in all spheres of Jewish life. That is why we believe a change in government is so critical.

• A Labour government will work towards the official recognition of all streams within religious Jewish life.

• A Labour government will explore ways to include representatives of all streams in the local religious councils.

• A Labour government will oppose any change in the definition of who is a Jew in the Law of Return.

• A Labour government will restore the social clause in the abortion law.

These changes, among others, are vital in order to preserve the unity of the entire Jewish people. Because we care so much about our people and about its future, we are going to support a change in government this time — and we urge our fellow Jews to join us in working for the realization of those values of love of Israel so important to us all.

NON-ALIGNED CITIZENS

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Gil/Kimche group buys into Danot

Read Once 30 Rushing Blvd., #224, Tel Aviv, Israel Tel 03-6251111.

[illegible]

Money Matters

Heavy sales of bonds, bank shares

TEL AVIV. - Large selling orders appeared again yesterday on both the bond and share markets, forcing prices lower. Share volume expanded sharply, while bonds had a larger-than-usual turnover, although down on the previous day.

The selling was concentrated in index-linked bonds and bank shares covered by the "arrangement." The Bank of Israel was once again required to expand large sums supporting the markets, otherwise prices would have fallen much further.

In the event, the central bank's intervention maintained the price level in most of the "arrangement" issues, but bond prices were sharply down in many series, in some cases by margins of 5-6 percent.

It seems clear that the liquidity pressures in the economy, highlighted by the run to dollar and foreign currency investments and the consequent shortage of shekels, are being felt in the stock exchange. The need for cash, or the desire to buy dollars before a feared devaluation after the elections, are bringing the sellers to the market in large numbers. The Bank of Israel's support policy for government obligations, both bonds and bank shares, ensures that these sellers will find a buyer with whom to complete the transaction.

Shares in the "free" sectors were also weak, although the statistics make much better reading than on the earlier sessions this week. Of the

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By PINHAS LANDAU

large volume in the share market, only \$200 million was in the "free" shares, with over \$1 billion concentrated in the leading "arrangement" banks.

Today may well see worsening of the selling pressures; following the grim reports on the decline in the country's foreign currency reserves in recent weeks.

Announcements:

Israel Discount Bank of New York published its balance sheet for the first half of 1984. The total assets of the bank, the largest American bank under Israeli ownership, reached \$3.56 billion, up from \$3.38b. at the end of 1983. Deposits rose from \$3.11b. to \$3.25b. and loans from \$663m. to \$687m.

No profit figures were given in the announcement.

Terol Exploration has formally notified the management of North American Oil that it holds 51 percent of the ownership in North American, and that it has exercised its right to man the existing board of directors with its own appointees. This concludes the takeover of North American by Terol. (See The Jerusalem Post of July 11.)

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices

General Share Index	244.34	-0.25%
Non-bank Index	188.10	-0.96%
Arrangement Bank Index	283.11	-0.02%
Industrial	196.16	-0.92%
Bond Index	229.44	-1.05%

Turnovers

Shares	151,210 Tm.
Bonds	151,670 Tm.
Total	302,880 Tm.
Advances	147
Declines	209
of which 5% +	48
"Buyers only"	6
"Sellers only"	6

Bond market trends

4% fully-linked	Rises of 3-4%
3% fully-linked	Falls to 3%
80% linked	Falls of 3-4%
90% linked	Stable
Double-option	Falls of 3-5%
Dollar-linked	Stable to higher

Most Active Shares

Leumi	3880	1519.0m.	n.c.
Hapoalim	6131	1524.8m.	n.c.
I.D.B.	8985	1515.5m.	n.c.

Sharpest Moves

Hadar opt.	48	+8	+20%
Pargod opt.	70	-15	-18.1%
Amosim opt.	106	+14	+15.2%

Go-ahead to deepen Dagon silo berth

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The Ministerial Economic Committee this week approved the deepening of the Dagon silo berth at the port here. This will allow the bigger, 60,000-ton ships that now carry the country's grain imports to unload their entire cargo, at the silo, at a great saving in labour.

The \$5 million job will be financed by the Ports Authority from its own resources and is expected to take about two years.

Experts have advocated the deepening for over two years and estimate that the investment will repay itself within a year. Currently the big ships must first unload part of their grain cargo by the slow and wasteful crane and grab method at the eastern end of the port, in order to be light enough to berth at the Dagon silo. At Dagon unloading is done by highly efficient modern methods.

The Dagon berth is now 11.5 metres deep and will be made two metres deeper.

Eilat's biggest hotel

EILAT (Itim). - This town's biggest hotel, and one of the country's biggest, opened its doors to the public recently.

Situated on the east bank of the sea lagoon, the \$30 million, 460-room King Solomon is now full with guests enjoying running-in prices.

READY CASH. - Investors have oversubscribed by a seven to one margin the 323 million Yir (\$92m.) stock offer being floated by a new local agricultural company that will be the kingdom's largest in terms of capitalization.

Commercial Banks

(not part of "arrangement")

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
OHRI	290	-100	-4.8
Martime	900	514	n.c.
Martime 1	300	823	n.c.
N. American	1612	92	-19
N. American 1	1294	112	-14
N. Amer. op	2294	39	-12
Danot	530	65	-20
Danot 1	77	1755	+4.5
Danot 2	199	70	-1
First Int'l	369	3059	-18
FIBI	340	1744	-22

Commercial Banks

(part of "arrangement")

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
IDB	8995	1238	n.c.
IDB 1	9310	9	-10
IDB 2	56290	7	n.c.
Leumi	11552	308	n.c.
Leumi 1	11510	2210	n.c.
Leumi 2	1382	66	-42
Mutrah	3705	2116	n.c.
Mutrah 1	3710	179	n.c.
Mutrah 2	1715	262	-25

Real Estate, Building

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Gindl	546	91	+2.1
Gindl 1	538	84	n.c.
Gindl 2	216	40	+10
Gindl 3	100	100	+3
Gindl 4	224	246	-19
Gindl 5	222	41	n.c.
Gindl 6	54	71	n.c.
Gindl 7	49	60	+14.0
Gindl 8	124	75	+10
Gindl 9	124	12	-6.2
Gindl 10	164	-8	-4.9
Gindl 11	106	97	+14
Gindl 12	1855	8	-17
Gindl 13	1792	15	-27
Gindl 14	1612	12	-14
Gindl 15	118	-	-
Gindl 16	841	22	+40
Gindl 17	240	18	+10
Gindl 18	287	40	-10
Gindl 19	145	251	-1
Gindl 20	96	19	-2
Gindl 21	66	104	-5.7
Gindl 22	215	80	n.c.
Gindl 23	145	47	-5.3

Financial Institutions

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Shilon	72	330	+1
Shilon 1	948	50.1	-4.7
Shilon 2	12400	-	n.c.
Shilon 3	22600	-	n.c.
Shilon 4	1140	4	n.c.
Shilon 5	1160	-	n.c.
Shilon 6	15900	-	-500
Shilon 7	53300	-	-
Shilon 8	36900	-	-
Shilon 9	36000	-	-500
Shilon 10	36007	-	-
Shilon 11	10359	-	-
Shilon 12	25200	-	-
Shilon 13	150	-3	-1.2
Shilon 14	291	50.1	-15
Shilon 15	194	19	+11
Shilon 16	1635	40	+30

Insurance

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Archev	480	110	n.c.
Archev 1	360	33	+30
Archev 2	373	33	+2
Archev 3	373	33	+2
Archev 4	135	275	-5
Archev 5	693	25	-77
Archev 6	155	187	-6
Archev 7	245	16	-5
Archev 8	105	65	-5
Archev 9	786	491	+5
Archev 10	1000	26	n.c.
Archev 11	1180	9	n.c.
Archev 12	910	9	n.c.
Archev 13	1500	7	n.c.
Archev 14	295	26	-24
Archev 15	113	5	-3.4
Archev 16	251	2	n.c.
Archev 17	2755	2	n.c.
Archev 18	470	13	+10
Archev 19	586	8	-4
Archev 20	391	679	n.c.
Archev 21	567	17	+52
Archev 22	150	53	-3

Trade & Services

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Inter-Gamma	278	28	n.c.
Inter-Gamma 1	144	172	-2
Inter-Gamma 2	58	290	+5
Inter-Gamma 3	520	284	-20
Inter-Gamma 4	380	90	n.c.
Inter-Gamma 5	169	60.1	+8
Inter-Gamma 6	123	25	+1
Inter-Gamma 7	43	297	n.c.
Inter-Gamma 8	299	96	-18
Inter-Gamma 9	177	50	+6
Inter-Gamma 10	2623	11	n.c.
Inter-Gamma 11	800	137	+1
Inter-Gamma 12	1390	42	-60
Inter-Gamma 13	672	748	-55
Inter-Gamma 14	945	136	-45

Services

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Delek	2170	76	n.c.
Delek 1	1310	33	n.c.
Delek 2	870	15	n.c.
Delek 3	1130	39	+65
Delek 4	575	121	n.c.
Delek 5	2100	2	+100
Delek 6	810	3	+109
Delek 7	723	148	+20
Delek 8	474	185	-1
Delek 9	209	158	-1
Delek 10	301	24	n.c.
Delek 11	175	4	-17
Delek 12	346	13	-39
Delek 13	185	50.1	-19

Hoteles, Tourism

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Galei Zohar	1034	18	n.c.
Galei Zohar 1	499	74	+38

Textiles and Clothing

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Op	138	5	+6
Op 1	70	70	-2
Op 2	547	40	n.c.
Op 3	270	2	n.c.
Op 4	74	-	-
Op 5	105	80	+10
Op 6	58	17	+1.8
Op 7	82	548	-2
Op 8	55	581	+7
Op 9	75	4	-4
Op 10	87	815	+4
Op 11	52	994	-3
Op 12	28	100	+2
Op 13	350	207	-10
Op 14	275	101	-11
Op 15	91	42	+1
Op 16	62	-	-
Op 17	37	187	+3
Op 18	180	212	-1
Op 19	102	102	+5
Op 20	170	55	+5
Op 21	100	-	-
Op 22	142	10.1	+7
Op 23	70	126	n.c.

Metals and Metal Products

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Op	230	16	-3
Op 1	240	-	-
Op 2	2840	51	n.c.
Op 3	1650	4	n.c.
Op 4	1060	2	n.c.
Op 5	968	10	n.c.
Op 6	374	-	-
Op 7	186	63	+17
Op 8	252	9	+10
Op 9	110	100	+9
Op 10	65	-	-
Op 11	171	60	+11
Op 12	15	13	-
Op 13	650	10	-3
Op 14	243	256	n.c.
Op 15	150	203	n.c.
Op 16	83	285	n.c.
Op 17	210	50	-18

Electrical Machinery

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Op	73900	9	-100
Op 1	108500	-	-170
Op 2	330	12	-1
Op 3	180	12	+3
Op 4	188	-	-
Op 5	2330	19	n.c.
Op 6	810	76	n.c.
Op 7	510	53	-3.8
Op 8	7000	-	-
Op 9	2320	42	-100
Op 10	2150	8	-
Op 11	2300	104	n.c.
Op 12	41230	26	-2
Op 13	3080	-	-
Op 14	3080	-	-
Op 15	285	125	+9
Op 16	199	62	n.c.
Op 17	480	59	+11.1
Op 18	194	82	n.c.
Op 19	110	30	-5
Op 20	255	33	-10
Op 21	115	52	-10
Op 22	800	6	-10
Op 23	495	94	n.c.
Op 24	760	45	+5.6
Op 25	400	80	-16

Building Materials

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Op	189	159	+6
Op 1	234	22	-26
Op 2	90	35	-2
Op 3	355	10	n.c.
Op 4	235	5	n.c.
Op 5	880	-	-
Op 6	320	77	-5.9
Op 7	170	-	-
Op 8	71	65	-3
Op 9	81	-	-
Op 10	145	122	n.c.
Op 11	115	99	n.c.
Op 12	140	23	+10
Op 13	797	4	-1
Op 14	300	30	+7.7
Op 15	171	60	-5.5
Op 16	129	30	+8
Op 17	130	162	-10
Op 18	1500	10	-
Op 19	798	2	-1

Chemicals, Rubber, Plastics

Industrials			
Food and Tobacco			
Atlas	425	11	
Atlas op	209	35	
Atlantic	80	50	
Atlantic op	37	16	
Gold Frost 1	150	75	
Gold Frost 2	60	29	
Gold Frost op	52	b.o. 1	
Dubek r	d1250		
Dubek h	425	227	
Santakol 1	185	72	
Santakol 2	317	10	
Santakol op	301	-	
Pri-Ze 1	770	18	
Pri-Ze 2	723	128	
Pri-Ze op	545	76	
Toranzo	539	63	

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The use of Mr. Begin

THOUGH absent from the scene, Mr. Begin has been a leit-motif throughout the election campaign. The Likud managers have yearned for a good word, a gesture, anything from Mr. Begin which they could translate into public negotiable value. When, last week, he donated \$100 to the coffers of the party, they convened a special press conference to commemorate the event.

But they have pined for more. A television appearance, or at least a radio statement, which they might then dub into their TV ads. They did not even dare hope for an actual public appearance.

Mr. Begin has kept his own counsel. He has remained secluded, enveloped in privacy. The reasons, whether physical, spiritual or political, or a combination of them all, are his own. Frustrated by his privacy, the Likud strategists, in their anxiety, have deployed even that for electoral purpose. They have sent a constant stream of signals through the press that Mr. Begin, any day, will emerge from seclusion and make the campaign gesture they so ardently desire.

These signals have had a dual effect. They have been a contrivance to link Mr. Begin's name to the Likud campaign even though he has kept distant, and they disarmed a glib Labour Party, instilling it with the fear that any direct denunciation of Mr. Begin and his policies — which after all are the real cause of the severe national problems Labour decries — could provoke the retired premier out of his hermitage and thus do harm to Labour's campaign.

The Likud, with this ruse, has plainly kept Labour off balance. This goes a long way toward explaining the relative mildness of Labour's campaign. For it is difficult to criticize coherently and correctly the dead end and deadly directions to which the Likud has driven this country without placing responsibility where it belongs.

Obviously it is not seemly to target in on Mr. Begin, when the public assumes he is a broken man. This too has stayed Labour's hand. Perhaps in a final heavenly accounting Labour will get a good mark for its reticence.

But politics, and Israeli politics especially, is not a matter of heavenly accounts. In any case, the Likud has not been burdened by any such sensibilities. It has gone for the jugular, pouncing on Mr. Peres, as Mr. Begin did in 1981, as if he were Satan — an oppressive Ashkenazi Satan — incarnate. It has "eschewed" ethnic divisiveness by proclaiming that only it cared and cares for the "people", a euphemism for the Sephardi voter. It has "eschewed" terming critics traitors by proclaiming itself the "national camp."

In addition it has "abstained" from cheap demagoguery by proclaiming that inflation is a Labour election trick, that Labour seeks unemployment, a Palestinian state, and power for its own sake.

Labour, thanks in good part to the use made of Mr. Begin's rather pathetic shadow, has not answered in kind. It has taken the high road.

The elections will show, therefore, not only who wins, but whether the Israeli voter is more responsive to the high road or the low. And that too, regrettably, is a disturbing question made acute by seven years of Likud tutelage.

Under the carpet

ISRAEL'S foreign currency reserves have in the last four weeks fallen by some \$600m.

The Treasury and the Bank of Israel do not admit this and as long as they are not obliged to report the state of the reserves more frequently than once a month, and only in the terse form of the bottom line of all the transactions involved, they have sufficient means to hide the truth from the Israeli public and from the country's creditors.

The practice of giving the reserves a monthly face-lift is of long standing. It is also arguable that it is legitimate to subordinate the picture of the short run to that of the long run. That, however, was true as long as the monthly window dressing involved sums of \$30m, or even \$100m. A drain of the reserves of the magnitude reported is of an entirely different order. It means that the election economics relentlessly pursued by the government — declarations to the contrary notwithstanding — have brought the economy to the point where we are scraping the bottom of the barrel.

What is now called for is full and complete disclosure. The public, which will have to foot the bill, has a right to know. Even more: it has a duty to know, both because it must be told what has been done to it, and because it must be made aware how the personal prosperity, upon which the Likud's election propaganda keeps harping, has been paid for.

It is undeniable that the slogan of "you have never had it so good" which the Likud keeps dinnning into people's ears has been effective with many people. It has been effective, mostly, because it contains more than a grain of truth, at least for an important segment of the population. The price of the free lunch that is being ladled out is, of course, never stated. It is only reflected in the level of the foreign currency reserves — and who cares about that?

The abandon with which this government has squandered the public treasure probably has no precedent in the history of civilized nations. The same holds for the cynicism by which such financial recklessness is turned into government achievement, for election propaganda purpose.

ELECTION ADS

(Continued from page 3)
 and 43 per cent disagreed. There are two points to be made here. The first is that the parties, in general, are not presenting themselves well. But the second, not presented in detail here, is that the influence of the different quality of performances appears negligible. For example, only 2 per cent of Alignment supporters reported they agreed with what the Likud presented and in reverse, only 5 per cent of Likud supporters agreed with what the Alignment presented. On the negative side, the Alignment had

many more who disagreed with what they saw but were still voting Alignment. The data on television propaganda does not give an encouraging picture. People are not enjoying the programmes and opinions do not appear to be affected by what is shown. Nor is the picture any better regarding newspaper ads. In a poll taken two weeks before, just before the television programmes started, the interviewees were asked: "Did you see and agree with the ads of the following parties:

	Did not see %	Saw and agreed %	Saw and disagreed %	No opinion %
Likud	46	17	26	11
Alignment	47	20	23	10
Yahad	50	14	21	15

At that time nearly half of the population reported that they had not even seen the election ads and of those who did only small percentages agreed with them. The Alignment bested the Likud in this match, but not by much. Yet this can be deceiving. Only negligible numbers of Likud and Alignment supporters agreed with the other camp.

Yahad has been included to show the effects of an intensive newspaper ad campaign by a new party. Results were obtained not unlike those for the two main parties. At this point Yahad had 3½ per cent of the vote. Among other small parties generally 70 to 75 per cent had not seen their ads and only 5 to 7 per cent agreed with the ads.

Rumpus over Mondale's man

By WOLF BLITZER

A STORM OF protest has erupted among some of Walter Mondale's Jewish backers following his decision to name Bert Lance as chairman of his presidential election campaign.

Lance was forced to resign as former president Jimmy Carter's budget director in October 1977 because of alleged financial irregularities in his earlier banking business, and has subsequently had intimate financial links with several wealthy Arab businessmen.

After leaving the administration, he established an extensive business relationship with Ghazi Pharoan, a well-known Saudi investor.

Pharoan bailed out Lance's National Bank of Georgia from financial ruin by purchasing most of its outstanding stock at a reported premium over the assessed value. He paid \$2.4 million for the stock.

At the time, there was widespread speculation in the U.S. news media that Pharoan was seeking to gain influence in the Carter Administration.

Other wealthy Arab businessmen were then involved in some highly-publicized activities with the then president's younger brother — Billy Carter.

Later, Lance was active in several additional banking ventures with a financial group headed by Kamal Adnan, the former chief of Saudi intelligence, and other Arabs, including the crown prince of Abu Dhabi and the head of Kuwait Airlines.

On August 6, 1978, Lance complained in an interview with *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* that "Jewish ownership of the press" might be to blame for intense media coverage of oil-rich Arabs seeking U.S. investments.

"Multi-national investments have

been a strong part of the American economy for a long time," he said. "I understand the concerns, but circumstances have changed. There's no special significance to the word 'Arab.' I don't know whether all the hurrah stems from the great Jewish ownership of the press or not."

Four days later, after the B'nai B'rith Anti Defamation League protested, Lance apologized for the remark.

"I sincerely hope that in no way would such a statement give encouragement to those who feel any prejudice towards the Jewish people," Lance said following a two-hour meeting with regional ADL Director Charles Wittenstein at Lance's Atlanta mansion.

"It is neither relevant nor constructive to talk about the religious affiliation of people in the media or any other profession, and that was the point I was trying to make...I've always tried to speak out against prejudice..."

LANCE'S RECORD, however, since leaving the Carter administration has become a source of deep concern among certain Jewish leaders in the immediate aftermath of Mondale's surprise decision to elevate the former Carter associate to such a prominent position in the campaign.

Mondale originally considered Lance as the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee to succeed Charles Manatt. But after considerable opposition, the former vice president backed down, retaining Manatt as party chairman but elevating Lance to chairman of his presidential campaign.

Mondale and his proposed vice-presidential running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, are both extremely pro-Israel. This year's Democratic

Party platform, moreover, includes a down-the-line statement of support for Israel.

Ferraro, addressing the World Affairs Council in San Francisco last week, declared, "In the Middle East, we will reaffirm that support for Israel is a moral issue. We will rescue Camp David from the scrapheap, and we will not substitute that quest for peace for the policy of increasing arms shipments to the sworn enemies of our sole democratic ally in the region. To ship Süsser missiles to the terrorist-plagued Middle East is too close to throwing a lit match into the world's gas tank."

Mondale's close associates suggested this week that he was largely unaware of Lance's Arab-related activities of recent years.

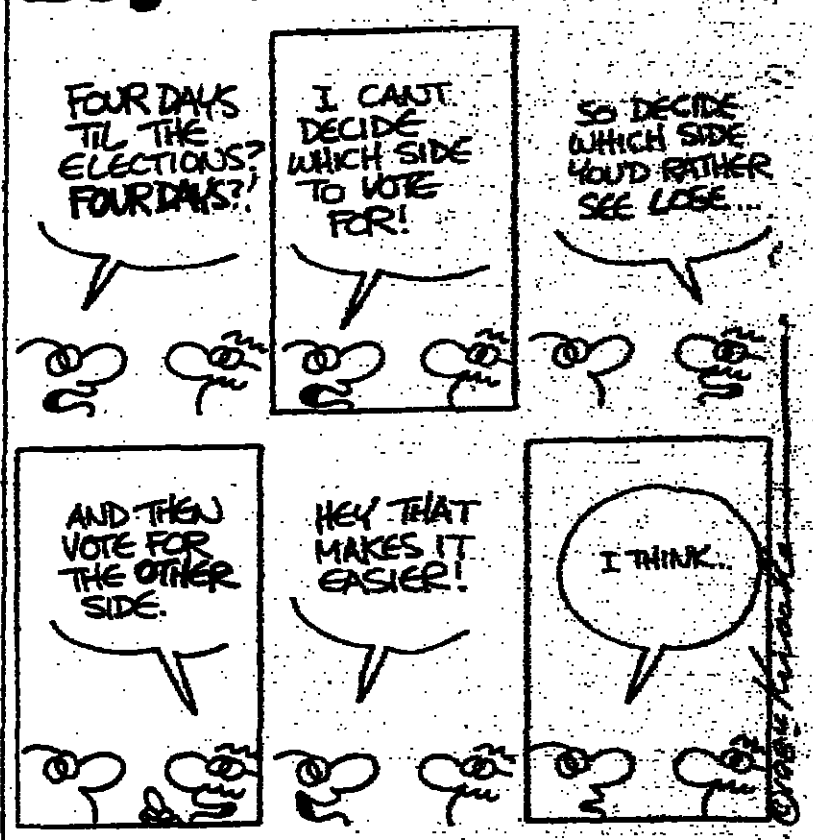
Mondale's associates say they have seen the Lance appointment strictly as an opportunity to strengthen the Democratic ticket in the South, where Lance is still influential.

Lance has served as the Democratic Party's state chairman in Georgia and was quite active in helping Mondale capture that state in the primary earlier this year.

In San Francisco this week, Jewish delegates met to discuss the Lance appointment. Several of them planned to meet with Mondale and his senior advisers to express their concern over the appointment. In the process, they have prepared a lengthy memorandum on Lance's business association with the Arabs.

Despite his strong and apparently continuing business association with oil-rich Arabs and his remarks about Jews, Lance was defended by two well-known Jewish political activists in Atlanta, including Carter's White House counsel, Robert Lipshutz, and Jerome Zimmerman, a local businessman.

Dry Bones



Both said Lance is well-liked and respected in the Jewish community of Georgia. They denied he was anti-Israel or anti-Semitic.

"If enemies of Mondale attempt to undermine his candidacy for president of the United States by either covert or overt attacks on Bert Lance's relationship with American Jews or with the state of Israel, they will find that they are barking up the wrong tree," Lipshutz said in a statement.

"Lance's record both in the public and private sectors, is a tribute to his genuine friendship with American Jews and to his support of causes particularly sensitive to us, such as the support and security of the state of Israel, and the constant battle against anti-Semitism," as recently illustrated by his taking a leading role in the efforts of the ADL and the American Jewish Committee in our community's effort in the Leo Frank case," he continued, referring to the Atlanta Jew lynched by an

anti-Semitic mob in the early part of this century after being falsely accused of killing a young girl. There have recently been efforts to exonerate Frank.

"Immediate relating to his sale several years ago of his stock in the National Bank of Georgia to a Saudi Arabian — details of which were well publicized — ignore the fact that two directors of that same bank are leading and highly respected members of the Atlanta Jewish community. The operation of that bank for the past several years has continuously been under the presidency and management of a highly respected American banker who has spent most of his 30 years in the business as a top officer of the Bank of America," Lipshutz said. "Would these same critics of Bert Lance come forward and zealously lead a crusade to remove the present secretary of state and the present secretary of defence?"

The writer is The Post's Washington correspondent.

A matter of indifference

By IBRAHIM NOORI / Amman

In Lebanon, Prime Minister Rashid Karamah regards Israeli parties as the same in defending their country's interests, although "maybe their methods differ."

An aide in Tunis to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat said the elections were a non-event. "There are differences [between Likud and Labour] on the surface, but really it is like the difference between Coca-Cola and Pepsi...the common denominator is that both parties reject the PLO and the existence of the Palestinians."

The conservative Gulf Arab states, preoccupied with the long-running Iraq-Iran conflict, also see

little difference between Israel's contending parties, and little prospect of a Middle East settlement without American pressure on the Jewish state.

Saudi Arabia's semi-official *Okaz* newspaper commented, "The fact that we should not ignore is that the Likud government and the Labour Party...work within one Zionist strategy..."

BUT JORDAN AND EGYPT, the only Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Israel, are carefully watching the elections for any indication of a change in attitude among Israelis.

"We must wait and see whether public opinion in Israel is shifting towards moderation," Jordan's King Hussein said when asked at a recent news conference about peace prospects if Labour won.

Egypt is hoping a new government in Israel might give a fresh push to the Middle East peace process and also improve chilly bilateral relations. Officials in Cairo say privately that a Labour government could help achieve these two goals.

Egypt hopes the outcome of the elections will help narrow the gap between Arab and Israeli views on the Middle East, presidential side

Osama el-Baz told reporters. "We are looking forward to resuming peace talks with the participation of Jordan and the Palestinians," he said.

In Morocco, which favours an Arab-Jewish dialogue, officials look to a Labour victory as offering "a hope of conciliation and dialogue for peace."

Western diplomats in Amman believe a Labour victory might provide the impetus needed to revive the peace process. "A Labour victory will demonstrate a positive shift in public opinion in Israel which may be reflected in the new government's policy," one commented.

But no change in Israeli policy is expected at least until after the U.S. presidential election in November, and even then there is doubt as to how much pressure Washington will be willing to exert on the Israelis. (Reuters News Service)

READERS' LETTERS

LIGHT OPERA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — On behalf of the Light Opera Group of the Negev, I should like to express heartfelt thanks to *The Jerusalem Post* and to Yohanan Boehm for the generous coverage both before and after our presentation of *Iolanthe* in Jerusalem on June 19.

However, I would like to share the credits with others equally deserving. The real founder of our community-based group is the Soroka allergist, Dr. Ed Spitz, who played the role of Strephon ("half a fairy") in *Iolanthe*. Our production was created by the stubborn determination and hard work of the entire cast, and especially of our stage director, former Jerusalemite Tamara Vardin-Mutal.

We feel most encouraged by the warm enthusiasm expressed in both write-ups, which will, hopefully, aid us in our quest (perhaps futile, in these difficult times) for public support.

SHARONA TEL-OREN
 Producer,
 The Light Opera
 Group of the Negev
 Beersheba.

EVANGELICALS' LOVE FOR ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In his article "The Temple Mount connection" (June 15), Louis Rapoport is caught in his own extreme when presenting only the extreme position of liberal Christians (abandoning Israel) and a small number of Evangelicals (pushing for a Third Temple).

By the time Rapoport finishes his brush strokes on all of us Evangelicals, the portrait is one of 30 to 40 million wild-eyed, red-necked, Bible-thumping fanatics whose only concern for Israel is to bring about the rapture of the Church.

Rapoport missed the heart. Why do millions of us Evangelicals care deeply about Israel? First, because God, in the Hebrew Scriptures, implores us to bless the Jews. Second, because we are genuinely repenting for 2000 years of "Christian" anti-Semitism (including a deafening silence in the Church during the Holocaust) and awakening to our responsibility to fight hatred of Jews and of Israel. Third, our concern for Jews and Israel is finally becoming real; meaning that it is given with no pre-conditions for friendship. Unconditional love for Jews and Israel means that you're stuck with us, whether or not you want us — and regardless of theological differences.

We may not always agree with Jewish or Israeli thinking. But we will be in the vanguard (where we should have always been) in the fight against hatred of Jews and/or Israel. Mr. Rapoport may as well get used to this kind of Christianity. It won't go away!

LOVE FOR ISRAEL

REV. FRANK EIKLOR,
 President, The Shalom Fellowship
 Keene, New Hampshire.

IDOLATROUS OBSESSION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — We believe that the present governing coalition of Israel bears a moral responsibility for creating the psychological climate in the Israeli Jewish population, in which Jewish terrorism could emerge and grow.

The continued military rule over 1.2 million unwilling Palestinian Arabs leads to a reduction of sensitivity toward Palestinians as human beings. The dehumanization of the Jewish image of Palestinian Arabs is exacerbated by descriptions of Palestinian Arabs as cockroaches and by other expressions of hatred and contempt from leaders of the governing coalition.

The war in Lebanon, conceived as a plan to install a government over the Lebanese people and to solve the Palestinian problem by military

means, has moved Israel further away from the traditional Jewish and Zionist values of respect and justice for the strangers that live near and with Jews.

The abomination of Jewish terror will disappear only when the majority of Israeli Jewry will turn away decisively from the idolatrous obsession that places territory over all other religious and moral values and when Israel will again have a leadership that is faithful to the ideals of the Prophets and of the earlier Zionist movement: justice, humanity and peace.

ZELIG ZIEMAN
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 Friday July 27, 2:30pm-Fredde Hubbard, Tania Maria.
 Saturday July 28, 9:00pm-Gilberto Gil.
 Sunday July 29, 9:00pm-B.B. King.
MIDNIGHT AT THE HILTON
 Wednesday July 25, Tania Maria.
 Thursday July 26, McCoy Tyner.
 Sunday July 29, McCoy Tyner.

JAZZ IN JERUSALEM
 SULTAN'S POOL
 Thursday July 26 8:00pm.
 Paco de Lucia
 Gilberto Gil
 Tania Maria
 Saturday July 28 9:00pm.
 Fredde Hubbard
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